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PRESIDENT PRADO INSPECTS PERUVIAN CRAFTSMEN'S WORK

Foreign Commerce Weekly

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Issued by the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, JESSE H. JONES, *Secretary*

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American Branch Plants in Europe—

[Post-War Problem That Is Arousing Widespread Interest at This Moment]

By Louis Domeratzky, *Chief, European Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

WITH THE GRADUAL LIBERATION of Europe and the approaching resumption of its economic relations with the outside world, a considerable number of American manufacturers will be confronted with the problem of what to do with their European branch factories. This problem goes far beyond the physical reconstruction or the untangling of the complications resulting, in some instances, from seizure, transfer of ownership, claims for damages, and the other legal problems that follow in the wake of war.

It is quite likely that in the case of many American companies the financial loss, which, in some cases, may be of a temporary nature, will not present the most serious difficulty, since a number of concerns have practically written off their investments in European branch factories, and most of them will have sufficient means to finance reconstruction. A far more complicated problem is presented by the decision whether the post-war situation in certain European countries will justify the restoration or retention of the particular branch plants involved. A brief statement of the chief factors responsible for the establishment of American branch plants in Europe may assist us in evaluating the various phases of the post-war problem.

Broad, Basic Factors

An examination of the wide range of American products that were manufactured in the various branch plants in Europe during the normal years of the inter-war period shows that the American branch factory fundamentally represents a belief on the part of the American producer that the product accepted as a part of the American standard of living or industrial efficiency can also find a sufficiently large market abroad to justify a branch factory. The general public hardly realizes the degree of optimism and the efforts involved in establishing the American product in certain countries. It is not merely a question of transferring a part of the American industrial technique and management into a new environment. In many cases it was necessary, in addition, to create a market for the new product, to educate the foreign consumer in the use of American equipment, to establish service facilities, and even to train foreign workmen to service the product.

The factors directly responsible for the establishment of the American branch plants have varied from country to country. The desire to get over the tariff wall was probably the strongest motive, but there was also the saving in transportation, especially in articles like automobiles, where the difference in bulk between the parts and the complete product is very considerable. In some cases there was also the desire to create good will in countries that were very anxious to industrialize. It is doubtful whether the lower wage level in the foreign country was very much of a factor, considering the fact that the most important products manufactured in American branch factories came from the most efficient American industries. Such products, in many cases, could be produced much more cheaply by utilizing the full capacity of the American plant than by establishing relatively small units in foreign countries with the involved loss of benefit from large-scale production and full utilization of capacity in the parent plant.

Question of War's Impacts

It is too early to ascertain what has happened to the American branch plants during the war. Some of them have probably been destroyed by bombing; others have been seized and used for war production; those manufacturing nonessential products or luxuries have probably been closed down by government order or for lack of a market or raw materials. It is safe to assume that even those that have survived and kept in operation will need a good deal of reconstruction, and that the equipment will need partial replacement as a result of excessive use, insufficient or improper lubrication and care.

This phase of the reconstruction problem, as stated, is likely to be of relatively minor importance. Most of the American companies with branch plants in Europe will have ample financial resources for that purpose, but there are a number of very important factors of policy to be considered before a decision is made as to whether the situation warrants the resumption of pre-war activity. We shall discuss some of them.

Political Probabilities

The factors involved may be divided roughly into two broad categories—political and economic.

The political problems might be interpreted broadly so as to include not only the possibility of political disturbances but also changes in national economic policy as presented by nationalization of industries and general extension of government controls over the economy of the country.

It is unnecessary to point out that, considering the character of the present war and the radical changes in economic policy that were necessary for war production and supply, some European countries are likely to pursue for some time after the war a policy of government control of the economy. Some countries have already indicated a policy of partial nationalization of industries. There is at present no basis for specifying the particular countries that are likely to adopt such policies, but it is quite evident that this is a factor that should be taken into consideration in connection with the further investment of American capital in the reconstruction of branch factories in Europe. On the whole, it may be assumed that the belligerent and occupied countries of Europe are more likely to adopt such policies than the neutral countries.

Economic Determinants

The purely economic phase of the problem concerns largely the fundamental changes in the scope and character of the market, the situation regarding exchange control, labor conditions, and transportation facilities. In the case of some countries the economic effects of the loss of good will and political prestige should also be considered.

Making allowance for emergency buying during the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities, which is not likely to reflect the full extent of the change in the economic condition of some of the European countries, it is quite obvious that, with the exception of the neutral countries, Europe will be infinitely poorer after the war. Many of the European countries, involved directly or indirectly in the war, not only will have lost a large part of their capital and manpower but also will be burdened with the enormous task of repairing the ravages of war. Whatever assistance such countries may obtain by way of relief or through an international reconstruction agency, it is hardly to be expected that those countries will offer the pre-war market for the output of American branch plants whose products were intended to satisfy a demand reflecting a rising standard of living.

This fundamental change in the economic position of the various European countries does not, of course, mean that the European market for American products, especially consumption goods, has entirely disappeared and that, therefore, there is no longer any justification for the American branch factories. It probably does mean, however, that Europe will no longer be in a position to support the pre-war number of American branch plants, and that it will probably be necessary to close down some of them and concentrate production in the rest.

Some Delicate Problems

This brings up some rather delicate problems growing out of the post-war political relations between the various European countries, and also calls for a consideration of the possibility of the establishment of customs unions or regional blocs.

As to the political relations, it is naturally to be expected that the war will leave some traces of resentment and ill will, which may affect the economic relations between the former belligerents. It is quite possible that a country that would be logically selected for the location of a plant to supply a number of adjoining countries may have to be discarded on account of loss of good will as a result of the war. To be more specific, it is not unlikely that in some of the countries occupied during the war by Germany an American product coming from a German branch plant may not be as acceptable, at least during the immediate post-war period, as the same product coming directly from the American plant or from another European country.

The industrialization ambitions of some of the smaller European countries must also be considered. It may happen that an attempt to close down an American branch plant in some of those countries, however justified from an economic standpoint, will meet with strong resentment on the part of the government anxious to provide employment during the difficult transition period. It is not an insolvable problem, but one requiring very tactful handling.

In some cases a certain degree of centralization will be found advantageous as a result of the establishment of a customs union or a regional bloc. If the plans for a Scandinavian bloc should materialize, or if the recently negotiated customs arrangement between Belgium and Luxembourg and the Netherlands should be continued after the war, there would be an opportunity for raising the efficiency of some of the existing plants in those countries by amalgamation or concentration.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of the currency question. Currency stabilization is not only essential for the internal market, but also has a direct bearing on the problem of the transfer of earnings and the securing of foreign exchange. During the exchange-restriction phases of the interwar period a number of American branch plants were compelled to invest their earnings in a manner which probably would not be regarded as most sound from a strictly business standpoint. This practice cannot be continued very long after the war.

Character of Product

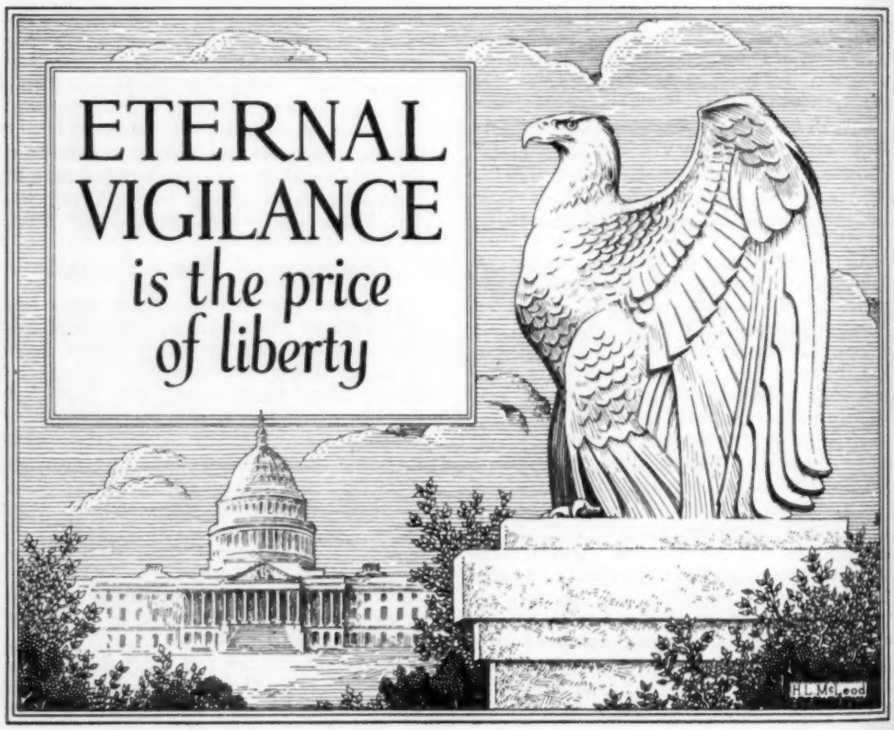
While no generalizations can be applied that would cover all the uncertainties of the post-war economic situation, it may be assumed that the character of the product will have a good deal to do with the final decision as to the disposition of the branch plant. Plants engaged in the production of necessities like foodstuffs and capital goods essential for reconstruction, or available for export, will probably receive more consideration from the government than those producing luxury or nonessential products.

This assumption may, in some cases, suggest the possibility of reconversion so as to adapt the product to the new circumstances.

Long-Range Judgment Vital

One of the fundamental difficulties involved in the whole problem is that in a number of European countries the full extent of the economic changes produced by the war will not be revealed for some years after the cessation of hostilities. At the same time, the American concerns involved may be under pressure from the governments of the various countries to resume operations or reconstruct during the period of transition. In such circumstances, the decision is largely a matter of judgment as to long-range economic developments. In many cases there is enough of a basis for forecasting fundamental trends, but there will always be a considerable element of risk in view of the importance of the political and social factors. It must be remembered that some of the economic consequences of the First World War did not make their appearance, or at least were not recognized, before the second decade after Versailles, after a period of apparent economic restoration.

The reestablishment of the U. S. Foreign Service in the liberated countries and their reopening for civilian travel will enable American manufacturers to obtain information regarding the condition of their European branch plants. A considerable amount of information bearing on the shaping of the post-war economies of the various European countries is available in the various Government bureaus at Washington specializing in European economic affairs. But the final decision as to what to do with the European branch plant will remain the responsibility of the American parent concern.



Organic-Chemical Trade in Present-Day Mexico

Based on a Report by HERBERT N. HIGGINS, *Senior Economic Analyst, and* ROBERT W. WAGNER, *Special Assistant, American Embassy, Mexico City* [1]

MEXICO is far more important as a consumer of organic chemicals than as a producer. Significant production in the organic field is confined to primary distillates of coal tar, ethyl alcohol, limited production of aniline oil, crude and refined naphthalene in the intermediate coal-tar field, glycerin, certain coal-tar medicinals in numerous laboratories throughout the Republic, and a potentially important production of acetic acid and certain hydroxy acids, such as citric and lactic acids.

The chemical industry in Mexico operates in part under governmental and in part under private control and ownership. Governmental participation in the chemical industry was brought about by the exigencies of the war, when the Mexican Government found it necessary to intervene, manage, and operate the important pharmaceutical and chemical concerns which were owned and directed by Axis, principally German, interests prior to the war.

Competitive Situation

In pre-war years, Germany unquestionably dominated the chemical market in Mexico. Currently the United States chemical industry is represented through the establishment of direct agencies or branch factories or through exclusive distributors or jobbers. Swiss chemical establishments are represented by direct factory representatives. Great Britain still does a certain volume of business with Mexico in the organic chemical field, and France is represented by a number of pharmaceutical specialty houses which, although originally stemming from the parent houses, have been independently operated through refugee administration.

Production Limited

The sole producer of coal tar and coal-derived crudes in Mexico at the present time is located in the northern State of Coahuila, the only Mexican source of coal on a commercially valuable scale. A gas plant had formerly existed in Monterrey, but its operation was discontinued several years ago. A fairly constant production (approximately 200,000 gallons a month) of byproduct coal tar has been maintained at the Coahuila coking plant.

From this coal tar are produced about 120,000 gallons of creosote and 50,000 gallons of benzol a month. Production is believed to be sufficient to meet the needs of Mexico, with a surplus available for export.

Although this company is at present the sole Mexican producer of coke-oven coal-tar organic chemicals, a large project is now under way to establish a coke-oven byproduct plant at Monclova, Coahuila. This plant contemplates the production of the usual group of coke-oven byproduct organic and inorganic chemicals, including tar, benzol, organic and inorganic acids, as well as ammonium sulphate.

Aniline oil is produced by a domestic manufacturer; the plant having a capacity production of approximately 2,200 pounds monthly, an amount more than sufficient to take care of the needs of Mexico, since normal annual consumption is estimated to be approximately 5,000 pounds.

The following production figures of certain coal-tar organic chemicals in Mexico have remained fairly constant, except for slight increases as a result of the war. They are the products of distillation of the Coahuila plant's monthly production of 200,000 gallons of coal tar.

Item		*Production per month*
Creosote	gallons	120,000
Benzol	do	50,000
Naphthalene	pounds	17,000
Toluol	gallons	4,000
Xylol	do	2,000
Aniline oil	pounds	1,000

Crude naphthalene produced by the Coahuila plant has been utilized by two smaller concerns in the production of refined naphthalene, both in ball and flake form. These two concerns, both located in Mexico, D. F., have a combined potential production of approximately 1,000 kilograms of refined naphthalene daily. There are indications at the present time, however, that this refined naphthalene has great difficulty in competing with the imported product, at present largely supplied by Great Britain. It is estimated, however, that the industry would be capable of supplying Mexico's requirements were it not for a slightly higher cost factor.

Production of finished coal-tar products in Mexico is limited to a few medicinals, synthetic flavors, and essential oils, and a modest quantity of alkyd resins by the Mexican paint industry. The latest report on this production of alkyd resins indicates that at no time has it exceeded 36 metric tons annually. The raw materials, including anhydrides of polybasic acids (maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, and others) and polyhydric alcohols (glycerols, glycols, and others) have been supplied largely from the United States. The phenomenal growth of the Mexican paint industry presages a greatly increased production of alkyd resins in the immediate post-war period.

The Mexican production of organic chemicals of non-coal-tar origin is practically confined to glycerin and ethyl alcohol, the output of the latter being at the rate of more than 50,000,000 liters a year. The large-scale production of glycerin as a byproduct of the Mexican soap industry has been developing over a period of many years. There are at present seven principal manufacturers of glycerin, and three new smaller concerns which are planning to increase production. Glycerin production, under normal conditions, is at the rate of 155 metric tons per month, or 1,860 metric tons per annum.

Estimated production of acetic acid in Mexico at the present time is approximately 20,000 kilograms a year, and the annual consumption is more than 400,000 kilograms. The potential capacity of a new plant located in the Federal District is estimated at 625,000 kilograms. Citric acid production has been unsatisfactory both as to quantity and quality. There are, at the present time, six firms with an estimated potential annual production capacity of about 126,000 kilograms. Actual production has been much lower.

Production of non-coal-tar medicinals in Mexico is carried out in numerous commercial laboratories. Many of these medicinals are of a proprietary nature. Their synthetic components are of foreign origin, and hence the details of their actual fabrication have little importance in a study of Mexico's over-all production of organic chemicals. Possibly it is pertinent to point out also that many of the small laboratories at present engaged in the production of such finished medicinals are of European-refugee origin, and their continued existence in Mexico following a return to normal times is problematical.

[1] Additional information regarding Mexico's production and consumption of principal organic chemicals and products allied thereto is available in a supplement to this article, issued in processed form, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

C. I. A. A. photo

The iron and steel industry is one of the Mexican consumers of synthetic organic chemicals. This scene is in the Monterrey Steel Mill.

Distribution Methods Varied

Distribution or organic chemicals produced in Mexico is commonly carried out directly from producer to consumer, where large orders are involved. Producing companies, however, employ the services of distributors as well, in order to provide the necessities of the small consumer, less than carload lots generally being handled by the distributor. Chemicals of foreign origin, on the other hand, may reach the consumer in a variety of ways. Certain jobbers engaged in direct importation maintain, in normal times, stocks adequate to meet the needs of their regular clients, and delivery is made on order from the warehouse. Many of the larger United States producers of organic chemicals, however, employ the services of an exclusive representative who seeks and places orders, delivery being made directly from the United States to the consumer. The factory's representative does not ordinarily participate in the handling of the merchandise, although he may contribute technical assistance in the interests of his clients. Other consumers may themselves order direct from the foreign supplier, without the intervention of a middleman.

In general it can be said that domestically produced organic chemicals are not consumed within the producing establishment, but are sold to other concerns which consume or process the chemicals. Although consumers of organic chemicals on a greater or lesser scale may be found in almost all parts of the Republic, the truly important market is located in or about the Federal District, which includes Mexico City. Other important metropolitan markets are found around Guadelajara, in the west, and Monterrey, in the north. Cities of lessor importance but which are undergoing increasing industrialization are Puebla; Leon, center of the tanning industry; and Merida, capital of the peninsular State of Yucatan.

Types of Consumers

Industries of true economic importance which may be classed as significant consumers of synthetic organic chemicals are (not necessarily in the order of their importance) as follows: Textile, paper, leather, rubber, foodstuffs, iron and steel, highway construction, general construction, electrical industry, mining, pharmaceuticals, paint and varnish, soap manufacturing, candle manufacturing, glass and ceramics, hat and shoe manufacturing, agriculture, petroleum, photography, plastics, and beverages. The post-war outlook for virtually all of these is a bright one, and attempts by the Mexican Government to encourage a return of foreign capital have led to many surveys and, in some cases, actual preliminary negotiations with a view to the establishment of new industries or expansion of existing ones.

Terms of Sale

The prospective seeker for a Mexican outlet for his chemical merchandise would do well to study credit practices within the industry in Mexico. Cash business is the exception rather than the rule in trade, and the Mexican likes to extend this practice to international transactions. European manufacturers have long been aware of this general tendency and have offered credit terms of an extremely liberal nature, whereas it is stated that many United States manufacturers have required payment through irrevocable letters of credit or against documents. There is little doubt that the imposition of what the Mexican considers harsh credit terms has often made the latter turn to European sources which have, on many occasions, offered credit terms as liberal as 120 days. Credit terms of 60 and 90 days are commonplace.

In order to maintain the dominance which has been gained as a result of the war, United States manufacturers must overcome their reluctance to offer liberal credit. In this connection it will be interesting to note the results of a questionnaire sent out by a large American agency to a cross section of the drug and chemical trade in the United States. Forty-nine replies covering 479 accounts sold in Mexico for the year 1941 showed a credit loss of 0.03 percent as against a loss figure for all of Latin America of 0.2 percent. It appears that the Mexican consumers of organic chemicals represent good credit risks and that the United States suppliers will improve their merchandising possibilities by a relaxation of their customary insistance on cash payments in international commerce.

Imports Increasing

On the whole, importations of organic chemicals have maintained a steady increase despite war scarcity of many items, and, at times, severe transportation difficulties. Exportation from the United States of certain organic chemicals vital to the war effort has been curtailed. On the other hand, importations of substitute chemicals and those commodities in critical supply have increased considerably during the war period.

Exports Limited

Exportation of organic chemicals from Mexico is of necessity limited. With the exception of alcohols, turpentine, and certain drugs and pharmaceuticals, there are no regular exportations of items in the organic-chemical group.

U. S., Principal Supplier

In view of the abnormal situation which has prevailed in the world markets since 1939, the phenomenal rise of the United States to an unchallenged position in the Mexican chemical market cannot be construed as indicating a clearly defined pattern for the post-war years. It is fairly evident, however, that keen competition from European

sources other than England and Switzerland may not be felt for a considerable period after the war's end. Germany was the traditional leader in the organic-chemical field in Mexico, and in 1939 was the source of approximately half of the organic chemicals imported; the other half was about equally divided between the United States and all other countries.

Imports of Certain Organic Chemicals Into Mexico

Item	1939	1941	1943
	Kilograms	*Kilograms*	*Kilograms*
Acetanilide	1,493	3,059	5,859
Acetates:			
Benzyl	982	1,498	5,541
Butyl (ether)	10,451	6,146	3,452
Ethyl		981	2,537
Acetone	73,254	138,563	33,592
Acids:			
Acetic	5,009	18,853	11,596
Acetic (denatured)	442,044	424,227	430,605
Acetylsalicylic	72,943	68,007	69,424
Benzoic	2,524	2,905	3,051
Carbolic	10,231	7,952	4,049
Citric	167,589	171,593	69,897
Cresylic	341,661	335,957	297,253
Formic	46,017	50,815	14,428
Lactic	22,437	56,996	46,194
Oxalic	33,032	12,001	62,662
Phthalic	14,193	7,734	5,244
Salicylic	7,266	7,868	9,516
Tannic	9,245	14,946	7,094
Tartaric	187,184	171,923	167,377
Alcohols:			
Amyl	114	173	2,047
Butyl	4,496	10,314	2,040
Methyl	8,240	16,690	37,552
Alizarines	56,315	35,491	23,105
Aniline oil	8,593	5,885	27,223
Anthracene	121	462	2,729
Antipyrine	3,606	4,414	2,263
Benzo-naphthol	1,310	4,271	1,638
Carbon tetrachloride	19,173	21,534	50,300
Chloroform	5,605	9,559	27,091
Coal-tar dyes	8,188,834	10,785,324	910,949
Ether (ethyl)	2,865	3,305	2,111
Ethyl chloride	3,895	32,821	86,579
Formaldehyde	101,099	25,994	86,226
Glycols	28,927	42,080	57,104
Hexamethylenetetramine	5,340	4,696	7,290
Hydroquinone	4,188	3,381	1,061
Menthol	4,615	5,372	2,151
Naphthol	17,236	43,047	14,342
Nitrobenzene	7,214	8,451	5,781
Phenacetin	6,338	10,615	4,935
Phenyl salicylate	1,253	1,485	3,625
Pyridine	2,366	2,752	4,452
Vanillin	4,371	5,695	8,642

In 1943, however, a remarkable change was evident. Not only had Germany exported nothing to Mexico, as was to be expected, but the United States alone had exported organic chemicals to a value exceeding importations from all sources in 1939—and this in the face of drastic curtailment of certain valuable bulk commodities which, through essential wartime applications, were in critical supply. It is apparent that this situation will prevail through all of 1944, and probably 1945, regardless of the progress of the war.

One advantage certain to be derived from the emergence of the United States as the most important war-time provider of organic chemicals for the Mexican trade lies in the enforced acquaintance of Mexican consumers with the quality of American merchandise.

Competing Products

Technically trained Mexicans have long been aware that United States chemical products compete on a quality basis with the European product and, in many cases, are undeniably superior. This knowledge on the part of the few, however, has made slow headway in normal times against the deep-rooted popular assumption that European products are of a superior quality. It is no secret that this belief on the part of the untutored was painstakingly fostered by German interests.

It is true that some European products have been laid down in Mexico in the past at prices lower than those for similar products of United States origin; and currency manipulations, such as the use of "registered marks," liberal credit extensions, and barter negotiations have offered further apparent advantages in dealing with continental European manufacturers.

The pre-war preference for United States merchandise appears to have been based upon several factors: (1) Belief that United States products were equal if not superior in quality to competing products, (2) quicker delivery, and (3) lesser shipping risk.

Personalized Selling Best

Although many United States manufacturers have been content to ship their merchandise direct to the consumer, assuming no further responsibility once the material had been invoiced, it is evident from an analysis of conditions prevailing in the past that a market is best maintained and enlarged by the use of direct factory organizations abroad or by exclusive representatives who are in a position to provide loyal technical aid and advice. A considerable proportion of the success achieved by European manufacturers was attributed, as has already been stated, to a steady procession of chemical specialists sent out from the home factory and assigned to the chemical and pharmaceutical houses which represented them abroad. This service rendered by the factory to its representatives, and through the latter to the ultimate consumers, bred a dependence upon a German merchandise which it was difficult for United States merchandise, sold without benefit of technical assistance, to overcome.

United States manufacturers also have, regrettably, often entrusted their representation to jobbers engaged in direct representation of competing lines, a procedure which did not always work to the best interests of the United States concerns. It appears likely that our manufacturers may not be able to maintain their present advantage in the post-war period unless a more personal and company-directed service is offered to the consuming market.

Promotional Aids

Large stocks do not appear to be so essential in the case of representatives of United States firms as in the case of those of European organizations; particularly will this be true after a return to transportation normalcy has made speedy delivery from United States factory to Mexican consumer a comparatively simple matter. It is the consensus among the Mexican chemical trade, however, that certainly some stocks, sufficient to provide for possible emergencies, are indispensable. The same may be said for samples. Considerable education has yet to be carried out with regard to United States products before a real advantage in using such merchandise becomes apparent to the consumer long steeped in a tradition of European superiority in the chemical field. Samples, must, of necessity, be a part of this educational program and should be available also for experimental purposes in connection with new processes which will emerge as an essential part of Mexico's further industrialization. Stocks, samples, and competent, factory-trained service men all must be employed by the enterprising United States manufacturer to maintain the dominance which has been placed in his hands.

Transportation Facilities

Continued improvement in Mexico's transportation systems will unquestionably foster greater demand for organic chemicals as more and more cities, traditionally isolated, will be drawn closer together and will feel the effects of industrialization. The airplane already has made accessible many remote parts of the Republic heretofore reached only by arduous train trips or primitive methods of travel. Drugs and chemicals, particularly those of relatively insignificant bulk, are now flown daily to outlying parts of the country.

Research Important

During the last few years there has been in Mexico a phenomenal rise in research devoted to both organic and inorganic chemistry. The most significant trend is discerned in research pertaining to public health, in particular as it concerns malaria control and investigation into tropical diseases. The Departamento de Salubridad Pública has been the instigator in this field, and the Rockefeller Institute recently has extended facilities for the furtherance of medical research.

In addition to this pharmaceutical and medicinal experimentation, numerous drug and chemical houses maintain modern and well-equipped laboratories in which research is carried out. Petroleos Mexicanos is likewise engaged in experimentation on new petroleum products, and constant research is being carried on throughout the Republic in agricultural chemistry and in problems devoted to specific industries. Among the latter may be mentioned the textile industry and the paint industry, both of which have shown remarkable improvement in the quality of their products as a result of adoption of new methods as well as actual research.

Outlook Encouraging

It is yet too early to indicate a discernible trend in the future of the synthetic-organic-chemical industry in Mexico, although an enormous increase in consumption of these chemicals is to

(Continued on p. 36)

Trial train at Guadalajara Station, Spain.

Spain Develops New Type of Railway Train

By WILLIAM L. SMYSER, *Third Secretary of U. S. Embassy, Madrid*

A NEW TYPE of streamlined railway train—swift, comfortable, lightweight, and economical to build and operate—has been developed in Spain. The train is designed to attain very high speeds, with safety, through a reduction in dead weight. This has been accomplished, in part, by adapting airplane technique to the building of the carriages, with stressed skin structures and light alloys, and motor-car technique to the independently sprung wheels, suspensions, and braking system.

Trial runs have been made between Madrid and Aranjuez, Madrid and Zaragoza, and other points on the Spanish railways. It is claimed that a speed of 80 miles per hour has been maintained on sharply curved tracks in a mountainous region where a normal train could not exceed 31 miles per hour without being derailed. This speed was attained through the use of a Ganz Diesel motor-truck engine, loaned by the Spanish railways, which reportedly did not develop sufficient power to give the best results. A 650-horsepower unit is being imported which will give a maximum speed of 105 miles an hour and a normal operating speed of 90 for a 240-passenger train on the Spanish main lines.

Inventor's Theory

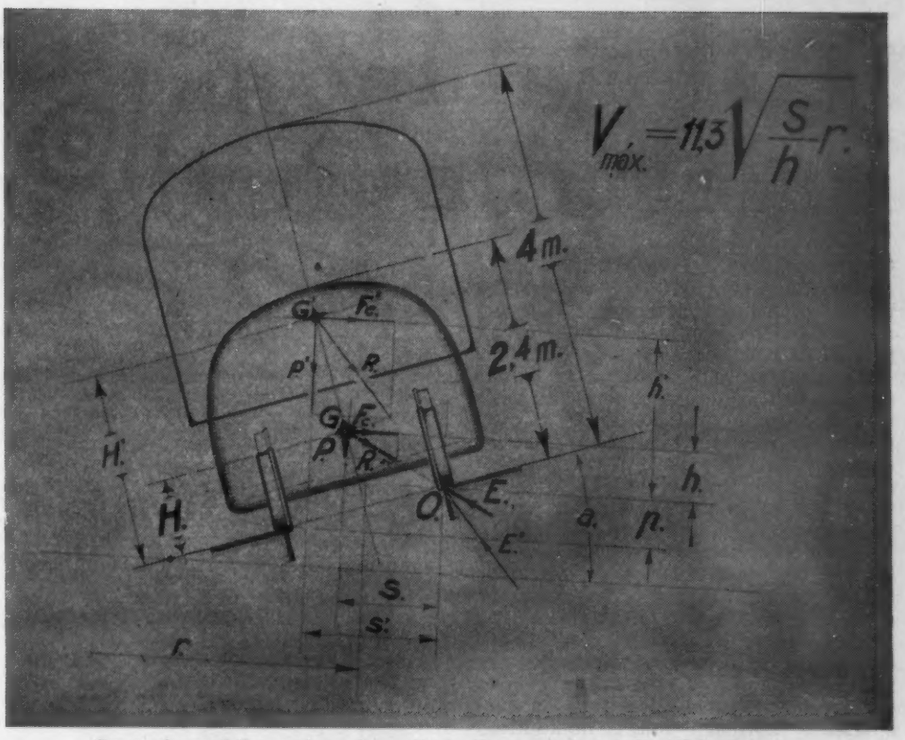
The new-type train was designed by Señor Alejandro Goicoechea, a Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in the Spanish Army and formerly Chief Engineer of the Ferrocarriles de la Robla and technical advisor to the Board of Railway Rolling Stock. He says that he has solved the problem of obtaining the minimum of weight necessary to achieve high speeds with good safety margins, abandoning the old idea of long carriages which necessitated heavy material to resist stresses. New principles were worked out to avoid this, with the fundamental idea to make weight as unnecessary as possible as an anti-derailing factor.

The inventor claims that normal trains now keep to the rails because of a succession of contacts between the flanges of the wheels and the rails. On entering a curve, the flange of the leading wheel crowds against the outside rail until the forces created by the speed and weight of the train tend to make this wheel leave the track. It is the downward pressure created by the weight of the train that prevents this jumping, he contends, and therefore, heavier cars were built in the past for a safety factor. Even though all other conditions were equal, heavier weight increased the momentum and (he maintains) was itself a source of danger. In addition—as a result of this increased weight—costs, not only in power consumption but also in equipment and maintenance, have been higher than necessary. Radical reduction in weight means, according to the inventor, not alone greater safety but a saving in power consumption and better service to the public.

Mechanical Characteristics

The mechanical characteristics of the train are such as to make it a radical departure from types used heretofore in Spain. The train is composed of very short units, 12 to 14 feet long, with low center of gravity and low overall height above the rails (7 to 8 feet). The car floor is much lower than in normal trains, with a clearance of only 12 to 14 inches above the rails. As a consequence, the center of gravity is less than half as high as in normal trains. Wind resistance is diminished by the contour and low structure of the train, and this, coupled with the light weight, is an additional reason for less power and operating expense. Stability is assertedly good, in consequence of the low center of gravity.

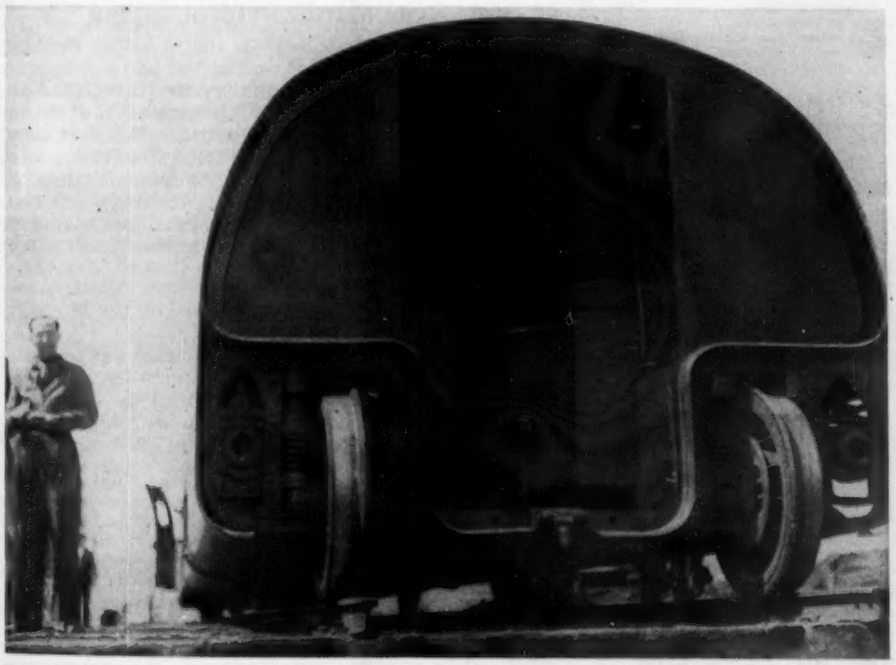
The wheels have been made independent by eliminating the axle between each pair. Each short car of the train has two independently sprung wheels at its rear end, each sprung independently directly from the car body frame. The front end is linked for traction to the next car body in the center by a universal joint, and for vertical support by two horizontal pins, which fit into slots on either side of the car body ahead. There results a guiding triangular traction between units which links them up and allows them to turn freely into all curves. This method of traction is indicated to be "ideal" for providing the high speed that post-war railway passengers are expected to demand.



Comparison of the centers of gravity in the normal and the "Talgo" trains.

The Train Itself

A radical decrease in the weight of the train has been attained, which makes for efficiency in operation and comfortable riding at high speeds. Through the weight per wheel being reduced and new methods of suspension designed, the train, including passengers, weighs only 5,700 pounds per pair of wheels, instead of 20 tons or more per axle in the case of first-class carriages of a normal train. The train weighs less than 200 pounds per passenger compared with more than 2,500 pounds for a normal train, and in the trains to be designed, now that the trial runs have reportedly met with success, this figure will be reduced still further, it is said.



Low view of part of the train near a turntable. Note independent springing of wheels directly to car body; note also slats.

New Principles Involved

Advantages claimed for the new-type train are: extreme weight reduction not limited by the danger of derailing; great stability due to the lowering of the center of gravity; suppression of weaving movement; and the holding of the wheels to the track. The airplane technique of streamlining gives less wind resistance, lightness, greater speed with less power. The weight per wheel is notably reduced, and new methods of suspension have been evolved. Rubber wheel inserts and tires, if desired, can be utilized. Soundproofing and air conditioning will be adequate, it is claimed, and the suspension will be as good as in a modern motor car on a level road.

Financing of Development

The inventor of this new-type train is being financed in the development of his patents by a Spanish company, "Patentes Talgo, S. A." (Tren Articulado Ligero Goicoechea Oriol). This company was formed nearly 2 years ago to underwrite the trials, exploit the patents in Spain, and grant licenses abroad. Initial capital of 2,000,000 pesetas is now being raised to 8,000,000 to cover the cost of two new trains. On behalf of the Ferrocarriles Vascongados, the development company is building also a commercial 120-passenger train for the Bilbao-San Sebastian line.

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National Income of Palestine in 1943

By MALCOLM P. HOOPER, *U. S. Consul, Jerusalem*

THE NATIONAL INCOME OF PALESTINE in the year 1943 is estimated by the Palestine Department of Statistics at £P90,000,000, compared with £P75,890,000 in 1942 and £P30,240,000 in 1939 (£P1=$4.035). The figures are money values and thus do not indicate changes in real income. As measured in 1939 prices, the national income in 1943 was approximately £P40,000,000 representing an aggregate increase of roughly one-third in the volume of production of goods and services above the 1939 level.

National income is defined as "the total value of the goods and services produced by the inhabitants of a country" during a given period—in this case, 1 year. The estimate by the Department of Statistics is net; that is, it makes allowances for wastage of capital during the process of production. The depreciation as calculated is "normal"—that is, no addition has been made for the artificially high replacement value of the war years.

There are two tests for the inclusion of any item in the total national income: (a) The exchangeability of goods or service for money, (b) the rendering of some service. Thus, gifts, relief payments, and income obtained by fraud are excluded, as is also, by convention, the unpaid services of housewives. Since, however, income accrues every time a service exchangeable for money is rendered, the incomes of, for example, both a Government official and his servant are reckoned. Also by convention, the value of farmers' products consumed by farmers and their families is counted, whereas the value of farm commodities produced in kitchen-gardens by nonfarmers is not counted.

Per Capita Income

The following table shows the national income and the per capita income in Palestinian pounds:

Year	Mean population	National income	Per capita income
1939	1,404,800	£P30,240,000	£P21.5
1942	1,536,200	75,890,000	49.4
1943	1,582,800	90,000,000	56.9

In this calculation, although the amounts spent by the military authorities are included, the incomes of British and Allied nationals in the armed forces in Palestine are not regarded as part of Palestine's national income. On the other hand, the income of Palestinian soldiers in the British Army is included, even though they may not be Palestinian "nationals." The income of British officials is included, although it is recognized that a considerable proportion of such income might be spent outside the country. Foreigners' income, apart from those of the armed forces noted above, are all included, with the single exception of the income of the Oil Refinery, which, by virtue of the terms of its concession, is considered to possess "extra-territorial" rights.

Sources of National Income

The following table shows the sources of the national income of Palestine by industrial groups:

[In millions of Palestinian pounds]

Industrial group	1939	1942	1943
Agriculture	5.59	17.71	19.00
Fisheries	.05	.30	.50
Forests	.10	.50	.70
Mining	.60	1.10	1.70
Manufacturing (including handicrafts and privately owned utility companies)	5.37	13.62	20.00
Housing	3.40	4.25	4.80
Building and construction	1.84	5.82	5.70
Transport and communication	1.78	6.97	6.80
Commerce and finance	4.79	8.53	10.00
Services of Government Departments and of local governing authorities	3.47	5.81	7.20
Hotels, restaurants, personal and domestic service	1.50	2.50	3.00
Other services	1.75	7.98	9.60
Net interest and dividends from oversea investments (including Government)		.80	1.00
Total national income	30.24	75.89	90.00

These group statistics indicate the directions in which the national income has increased during the war.

A considerable proportion of the expanded money income in 1942 and 1943 is represented by production of goods and services for the armed forces. Gifts from overseas, which form a not unimportant contribution to the spending power of some groups of the Palestinian population, have been excluded from the calculation. Where such donation is expended in services, for example the services of missionaries, the item is counted in the income accruing from other services. Where, however, the donation takes the form of a gift of land on which to build a church, or a bundle of goods for distribution among the poor, the transactions are regarded as capital items and therefore cannot appear as income.

National Outlay

A rough estimate of how the national income is disposed of is as follows:

[In millions of Palestinian pounds]

Item of expenditure	1939	1942	1943
Net value of goods imported (c. i. f.) or produced in Palestine (at producers' prices) for civilian consumption	21.0	38.0	44.0
Value of services consumed by civilian population (excluding Government services)	13.0	17.0	22.0
Government expenditure on goods and services (excluding Post Office, Railways, and Public Works and subsidies)	5.0	8.1	11.0
Indirect taxes	2.5	3.4	3.4
Total expenditure on goods and services at market prices	41.5	66.5	80.4

The national income account, showing how the income is earned, is closely related to three other accounts: National outlay, showing national expenditure; national capital account, indicating the formation of capital, including the division of income between immediate consumption and investment for future production; and balance of payments, which is an account of the country's trading and financial transactions with other countries. The 1943 figures for national income given above are preliminary estimates only. Sufficient data are not yet available for an accurate estimate of the national outlay, though certain observations have been given above. The compilation of Palestine's capital account has not yet been undertaken. Estimates of the balance of payments cannot be published until wartime restrictions on the publication of external-trade statistics are relaxed.

Toward International Standardization of Screw Threads

A report of Anglo-American-Canadian Conferences on Standardization of Screw Threads and Cylindrical Fits has been issued by the Combined Production and Resources Board, the War Production Board announced a week ago. Copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and from various technical bodies. The report is being circulated in Britain by the Ministry of Production.

Differing specifications on screw threads and related items between the three countries have already meant an additional $100,000,000 in war production costs, according to CPRB, and have delayed production and repair of war goods.

A special meeting of the American Standards Association, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers opened in New York City on Thursday, November 16, 1944, to point out to leading industrialists the advantages of standard specifications, both in war production and in post-war trade.

Peru Is Expanding Manual Industries

By the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

PERU'S INTEREST in the commercial development of its expanding manual industries has been further heightened by a recent exhibition in Lima of products from every corner of the nation. The show was arranged by the Peruvian Government.

Many of the "lost" skills of the Indians, especially in the field of dyes and textiles, have been found in recent months through the efforts of a North American expert, Truman Bailey, who has been conducting investigations in Peru under the auspices of the Inter-American Development Commission with the cooperation of the Peruvian Government.

While much work remains to be done before these old methods are perfected, interested Peruvian officials have sent representatives into the field to investigate the possibilities of establishing ceramic centers, workshops for hand-knitted goods, and related enterprises, to meet the demand from foreign countries.

Samples of the products of artisans from all regions of Peru were displayed for one week, and several thousand persons attended the exhibit, principally from the metropolitan area.

Señor Artidoro Alvarado Garrido, acting director of the Division of Industry of the Peruvian Ministerio de Fomento, said at the close of the exhibit that its success justified the consideration of a permanent exhibit of this type in Lima.

To show the encouragement that the Government is giving to the development of manual industries, Señor Guillermo Schmidt Pizarro, chief of the Department of Commercial Development of Industry, Directorate of Industry, in the Public Works Ministry, has made the following comment on certain selected examples of handicrafts and native art work in a number of widely varying fields and in diverse regions of Peru:

Excellent Technique in Textiles

After several high officials from the Directorate of Industry visited the town of San Pedro de Cajas in the Province of Tarma, and became convinced of the great importance of this textile center, where more than 400 weavers live, the Government decided to install here an Industrial Colony for Collective Work, for Indians.

Last year some of their work was exhibited, demonstrating the excellence of their technique and handiwork. This community is well organized, and the Government, it is felt, should give preference to the construction of a large textile center, extending the primitive installations with which the craftsmen have begun to work—thus utilizing this nucleus of expert weavers.

Textiles from the Huancayo Region, made in Huancayo itself and neighboring towns, with alpaca wool, are noteworthy. In this extensive woolen region, the Directorate of Industry is studying the best way of systematizing and directing the textile industry with the object of developing it profitably for the good of the country in general.

Knitted-straw handicrafts are sponsored by the Organization of Knitted-Straw, under the artistic direction of well-known technicians. In the excellent previous exhibitions one could note advancement in work achieved in comparison with that of former years, and at present this department is capable of producing sufficient articles to start exporting.

Violin Making

In one of the trips undertaken by the Chief of the Department, he discovered in the Tarma region an Indian master workman who made violins without ever having had a teacher. Appreciating this man's capacity for making violins, on a small scale, the Directorate of Industry has ordered several from him, which have been sold through the Alcedo Musical Academy to its pupils. Moreover, as there is at present great difficulty in importing such instruments to Peru, the Directorate foresees the possibility of developing this industry and implanting it in the country. The Alcedo Musical Academy has enthusiastically coperated with this Directorate so as to direct this master workman as to the best manner in which to improve his handicraft.

Wood Carving

Under the auspices of the Directorate of Industry, a workshop for artistic wood carving was created with the aim of establishing in Peru a new type of art. A number of samples have attained some distinction. The carvings are small, made from one block of selected wood which grows in the forests of Peru, and are appropriate for ornaments. Mostly, they represent animals belonging to the Peruvian fauna. Several of these artistic objects have been donated by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Fomento, and the Director of Industry as prizes in regional expositions, and they have been much admired for their artistic taste and exceptional finish. The objects of *applied* art in this field are: fruit dishes, salad bowls, trays, ash-trays, and similar articles.

Peruvian natural history has served the Directorate of Industry as a model, in the animal as well as the vegetable kingdom.

The Directorate has adopted distinctive themes from the art of the pre-Incaic and Incaic epochs.

Hand-Loomed Tweeds

At Vilquechico, the plan of the Peruvian Government to develop the industrialization of the country, especially as regards groups of Indian producers, has been crowned with success particularly in the field of manufacture of hand-loomed tweeds, such as "Scotch tweeds" examined by an English expert who has given a very flattering report, comparing them with some of the best produced in Europe and stating that they have the essention smoothness. The best method of washing them is being studied; these methods are still very primitive, as is the pressing. Lately an expert weaver has been engaged who has had excellent experience, and he is planning to introduce the manufacture of very fine cloths made from sheep, alpaca, and mixed wools.

Replicas of Ancient "Keros"

On the occasion of an order from one of the museums in the United States, for exact replicas of the "keros" existing in the large collections in that country, a new industry was born in Peru. The copies of these were faithfully executed by master-workers supervised by the Peruvian Directorate of Industry, which was responsible for their being ordered by the public of Lima and for their exportation to other Latin American countries. Their style was taken from Incaic examples existing in the Museum of Archaeology of Lima, and they possess unconfusable national characteristics. [EDITOR'S NOTE: The "keros" here mentioned were cylindrical

(Continued on p. 41)

C. I. A. A. photo

At the exhibition of manual industries held recently in Lima, Peru. Stands of textiles, silver, and pottery were among the exhibits.

Late AIRGRAMS

Reports Submitted by Offices (in Latin America) of the U. S. Foreign Service

Chile

(From the U. S. Embassy, Santiago)

The downward trend previously noted in general business conditions has continued. The level of both wholesale and retail trade is generally lower than in former months, owing chiefly to the inability of the public to absorb higher prices. Although the summer season is advancing, most foodstuffs have remained high in price—thus reducing the amount of money available for other expenditures. Manufacturing continues at the same level, however, seemingly indicating that it has never been fully able to supply spot demands. Considerable objection is being raised to proposals to import second-hand machinery, on the ground that their purchase by Chilean industries would put local industries in an unfavorable position as respects foreign goods in post-war days. The Manufacturers' Association is organizing a national convention to be held in Santiago in the middle of December to discuss not only normal problems affecting industry but also ways and means of placing Chilean manufactured goods in a competitive position with imported products. Rather violent rains in late October caused some damage to fruit trees and such recently planted crops as beans, rice, potatoes, and corn, and also delayed sowings of certain other crops. Final estimates place the area sown to wheat in the 1944–45 season at 818,731 hectares, an increase of 3.6 percent over the preceding crop year.

The 1945 budget is now being considered by the Chilean Congress and includes estimated revenues and expenditures roughly balanced at 4,100,000,000 pesos, or approximately $132,000,000 U. S. currency. The increase over 1944 is due to the inclusion of the "special laws" expenditures unfinanced during the current year. As a result of an unsatisfactory demand, the Government has discontinued the auctions of 15-month dollar certificates of deposit which were offered in September at a minimum price of 25 pesos per dollar and at 4 percent annual interest. The Government now announces that it intends to offer importers dollar deposits at the Central Bank covering approved permits for the importation of machinery, transportation equipment, and certain raw materials. These deposits are to be available for use whenever the importer is able to buy goods abroad and will be at 31 pesos per dollar and 3 percent annual interest. Like previous but relatively unsuccessful gold and dollar certificate-of-deposit plans, the basic objective of this new move is to withdraw from circulation funds with which the Central Bank may buy surplus foreign exchange—which otherwise could be effected only by inflationary issuance of new currency. It has not yet been announced when the decree implementing the new plan will be issued.

On the basis of customs receipts, which increased by almost 22,000,000 pesos in October, as compared with September, the import trade has been much better. Over 6,000 tons of iron and steel commodities from excess stocks in the United States were approved by the Chilean country agency. Retail prices of potatoes have risen to as high as 6 pesos per kilogram, an increase of more than 100 percent above ceiling prices. The requisitioning of stocks by the price-control authorities and arrival of a new crop from the north should relieve the situation. No important labor disputes occurred during the last 4 weeks; the most important negotiation now under way concerns longshoremen at Tocopilla, the principal nitrate port of Chile.

Venezuela

(From the U. S. Embassy, Caracas)

Because of an improved supply position consequent on heavy imports and the entry into market of this year's unusually favorable crops, the Central Bank's wholesale price index for the Federal District recorded a decline during October of 1.4 percent. Food prices, though still higher than last year, showed a downward trend with a decline of 2.8 percent, followed by construction materials and textiles.

In the interior, crop receipts, as well as the maintenance of petroleum operations and the Government public-works program at previously high levels still constituted a stimulus to general business.

Supply shortages are, in general, still restricted to items of limited availability in the United States; this applies particularly to powdered milk. The shortage of butter led to the recent Government authorization of butter imports for the first time in 4 years. Although there was a noticeable tendency toward caution in the placement of import orders, owing largely to unforeseen surplus arrivals of individual items, particularly cement, the demand for most American products remained undiminished.

Imports reached about 50,000 metric tons in October, an amount roughly equal to the monthly average of the previous 6 months and twice that in 1943. Import tonnage from the United States however, fell off slightly to 37,000 tons, about one-half of which comprised petroleum-company equipment and supplies. Arrivals from Argentina reached the unusually high level of 5,000 tons, in which were included important quantities of peanuts for vegetable oil, and fat plants, linseed oil, tallow and hog lard. Also of interest and a factor in reduced food prices were Government imports of 3,000 tons of rice from Ecuador, as well as potatoes, chickpeas, dried peas, and other staples for resale at or near cost to consumers.

Volume arrivals again contributed to serious port congestion at La Guaira and resulted in unloading delays of up to several days. Import controls, already relaxed considerably, promised to become further liberalized through the anticipated amplification in the near future of the list of products exempt from import licensing requirements. This, it is expected, will ease port congestion through the elimination of delays attributable to licensing procedure.

Temporary tanker shortage and consequent congestion of port storage facilities brought petroleum production cutback to 756,646 barrels during the last week of October, or 64,478 barrels less than the daily average during the first week of October. Prospects for expanding production were being improved by steady arrivals of equipment and anticipated completion in the near future of the 16-inch Jusepine-Puerto de la Cruz pipe line. Of importance for the future is the continued granting of exploration and exploitation concessions, including several lots of proved national reserve lands at unprecedentedly high premiums.

The Federal Government's program of aid to industry was furthered by the formation of a committee to supervise the extension of 60,000,000 bolivares in credits, of which half is to be raised by a Government bond issue. A complementary program of aid to agriculture was provided by a decree of November 11, whereby the Government will undertake to provide technical assistance for rural road building and repairing projects and 60 percent of the cost thereof if municipalities and private groups contribute the balance.

As compared with an anticipated monthly budget deficit of 5,000,000 bolivares, rising petroleum and customs revenue brought Government receipts during October to 48,297,000 bolivares for a surplus of 11,656,000 bolivares and a surplus during the first 4 months of the current fiscal year of 35,894,000 bolivares. As of October 31, the aggregate Treasury surplus stood at about 144,500,000 bolivares, and the Government internal debt at only 25,000,000 bolivares.

Two important strikes, one at the Caracas tire factory and one at an eastern Venezuela oil camp, were averted October 25 and November 10, respectively, by executive decrees ordering important wage increases to tire factory workers and on a nation-wide scale to petroleum workers.

Effective November 16, radiotelegraphic rates were considerably reduced, principally to points in the American Republics, including the United States.

Honduras

(From the U. S. Embassy, Tegucigalpa)

The formation of a new domestic aviation company, "Servicio Aereo de Honduras, S. A.," has just been announced, with an initial capital of $100,000, subscribed 20 percent by the Government of Honduras, 40 percent by Honduran nationals, and 40 percent by Pan American Airways. In a public statement by officials of Pan American Airways, that company is pledged to provide suitable planes, as soon as they shall become available, and technical and administrative assistance. It emphasizes the fact, however, that Hondurans will be trained for both flight and ground positions, so that "SAHSA" will become an airline "of, by, and for the people of Honduras."

On October 23, the largest and one of the most important projects of the Servicio Cooperative Interamericano de Salud Pública was begun, when ground was officially broken for the new tuberculosis hospital to be constructed just outside of Tegucigalpa. This 108-bed modern hospital is expected to be completed in about 18 months. The cost, estimated at $212,500, is being shared on an almost even basis by the Honduran Government and that of the United States. The building will be a two-story structure, principally of native stone but with one side and parts of the other composed of retracting wooden walls, to allow a maximum of sunlight and fresh air.

Construction activity continues at a high level in other parts of the Republic as well. On November first there was opened in San Pedro Sula the new Hotel Colombia, one of the most modern in Honduras. This small two-story stone building has twelve rooms, each with private bath.

Farmers throughout Honduras were concerned when October, usually a very rainy month, passed with scarcely a shower. The dry season, which usually begins in November or December, appears to have started a month ahead of schedule. Consequently, a large part of the bean crop was lost, keeping prices at their high level, and cattle raisers are already apprehensive for their herds should the dry season continue straight through May without a rainy period.

Dominican Republic

(From the U. S. Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo)

Local "hacendados" estimate that the 1945 Dominican sugar crop will be approximately 400,000 metric tons, or 20 percent less than for 1944, principally because of no carry-over of uncut cane, and there is much speculation as to the probable price which will be received. Producers are assured of getting a better price than for last year's crop and are quite optimistic that the increase will be substantial. Dominican taxes on sugar production for 1945 have not yet been announced.

The coffee crop looks good and will undoubtedly exceed the country's 1943 quota (for import into the United States) of 157,866 bags of 60 kilograms each. Press comment regards current prices paid to growers as satisfactory. Corn and meat are being shipped in larger quantities than ever to Puerto Rico through FEA channels. The rice crop exceeds earlier estimates by about 100 percent and is estimated to be 60,000,000 pounds, of which 25,000,000 pounds should be available for export. The increased supply of rice has caused the retail price to drop from $0.15 to $0.12 or $0.13 per pound.

Construction activities of the Dominican Government continue at the same increased level. A textile plant and the Government cement plant are both under construction—the former nearing completion. The total potential output of the cement plant, estimated at 360,000 pounds per year, is reportedly to be consumed entirely in the Dominican Republic, largely in governmental construction of buildings and highways and also in supplying cement blocks for building private homes.

As a result of an inquiry from a New York firm concerning the availability of a maximum of 20,000 women to do hand sewing on underwear and other articles of clothing to be shipped to the Dominican Republic from the United States, the official Dominican Chamber of Commerce has announced in the press that its branches are open for registration of women who desire to do this type of work. The articles, after processing in the Dominican Republic, will be reexported to the United States for sale. The project is still in its formative stage. This needlework will be in the nature of home industry, probably on a piecework basis.

The most critical shortage of the Republic continues to be passenger-car and truck tires. As a result, transportation costs are much higher than previously, and commercial operations requiring transportation have had to be reduced considerably. Amazing ingenuity has been displayed by truckmen and drivers of public cars in keeping tires operating which should have long since been on the junk heap. Trucking is done principally at night to avoid daytime high temperatures. Poor roads further aggravate the situation.

Surinam

(From the U. S. Consulate, Paramaribo)

Surinam's annual rice crop, harvested during the month of October, amounted to 18,900,000 kilograms—approximately 1,200,000 kilograms more than in 1943. The yield is considered sufficient to meet the 1944–45 requirements of the colony, and will relieve a heretofore critical rice-supply situation.

The Surinam government, on the basis of reports of a recent survey of rice cultivation in British Guiana, is planning to reintroduce mechanized rice production into the colony as soon as capital can be obtained to purchase the necessary machinery.

Scots Study Seaweed

Extensive research has been instituted in Scotland to study the types, qualities, and supplies of seaweed around the coast, according to a foreign publication. The mechanical collection, drying, grinding, and preparation, as well as chemical constituents of the various types, will be studied, and it is also intended to discover whether any new useful synthetic fiber or chemical can be derived from seaweed.

Brazil Plans Post-War Economic Development

Marking the first step in coordinating and centralizing all post-war economic planning activities in Brazil was the official inauguration, last month, The Commission, which was created in the National Security Council, of the activities of the Economic Planning Commission, by President Vargas. has primary official responsibility for the planning of Brazil's post-war economic development. It is designed to coordinate all economic planning activities and to review proposed economic legislation prior to its presentation to President Vargas for consideration. The work of the Commission is to be of wide scope, including problems dealing with agriculture, industry, domestic and foreign trade, transportation, currency, credit and taxation.

The regulations governing the organization of the Planning Commission state that Brazil's future economic policy will be based on the combination of efforts of the Government and of individuals, with the Government aiding the development and expansion of private enterprise, and supplementing it where necessary. Efforts are to be made to plan the utilization of natural resources, labor, capital, and technical capacity, with the purpose of promoting the efficiency of Brazilian production and improving the national standard of living. In examining projects that call for new investments, consideration will be given to the estimated cost of production, the consumption capacity of the domestic market, and possibilities for export.

The Commission includes a Council to formulate policy and an Executive Secretariat to perform administrative functions and to serve as the Commission's general fact-finding and research unit. Military matters will be dealt with in a special department. President Vargas has designated, as members of the Commission, 20 representative leaders of the civil government, military services, and commerce and industry of Brazil.

News by COUNTRIES

Afghanistan

Transport and Communication

Highway Projects.—The Afghan Government has started the construction of motor roads from Kabul to Khanabad (Kataghan Province) and Faizabad Badakhshan Province).

One of these new roads, a portion of which has already been opened to traffic into the Panjshir Valley will go from Charikar to Rustak, via the Khawak Pass and through the Anderab Valley, and thence to Khanabad. Before reaching the foot of the Khawak Pass, at a point near the village of Dasht-i-Rawat, a second road is to branch off over the Anjuman Pass and run down to Faizabad.

Inasmuch as both the Khawak and the Anjuman Passes present extremely difficult engineering problems and work is possible only during the summer months, it is expected that these projects will be completed only after a number of years of effort.

Australia

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Import Restrictions Relaxed on Certain Hat Materials and Color Cards.—The Australian Government will permit the importation, up to 100 percent of imports by individual firms in the base year ended June 30, 1939, of straw or grass braids for hat making, hair nets of natural or imitation hair, hoods other than felt, hat forms of braid or similar material, braids (other than straw or grass), and certain color cards, effective retroactively to October 1, 1944.

[Previously, some of these materials have been limited to lower percentages of base-year imports and others have been prohibited.]

Brazil

Transport and Communication

Port Project.—The Brazilian National Department of Harbors, Rivers, and Canals is working out an elaborate project to provide the port of Rio de Janeiro with adequate railway track construction along its docks to handle easily the movement of loading and unloading all coal arriving at the port as well as the shipment of all minerals for exportation, according to the Brazilian press.

British Somaliland

Transport and Communication

Parcel-Post Service Resumed.—Parcel-post service from the United States to British Somaliland is resumed, effective at once, according to a notice published in the United States Postal Bulletin of November 10, 1944.

Parcels will be limited to 22 pounds in weight and the postage rates have been revised. Parcels may not be registered or insured. Otherwise the conditions in effect prior to the suspension of service are restored.

Parcels for British Somaliland are not subject to the special limitations on size, weight, and frequency, imposed by the Postmaster General's order No. 17471 of April 20, 1942, but must comply with the licensing requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration.

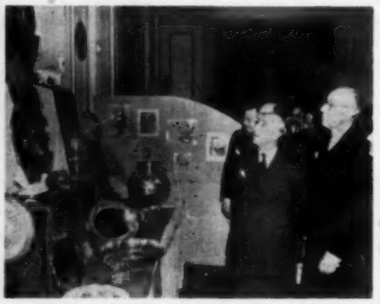
British West Indies

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Boots, Shoes and Slippers: New Tariff Classifications Established in Barbados.—Specific classifications have been established in the Barbados customs tariff on footwear of canvas with rope soles, according to Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1944, No. 2, published in the Barbados Official Gazette of October 12, 1944. The new classifications and the new rates of import duty are as follows (old rates in parentheses): Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers, and sandals of canvas tops with rope soles, for children in sizes up to and including size one, British preferential 12½ percent ad valorem (12½ percent ad valorem), general, 1s. 1½d. per pair or 30 percent ad valorem whichever is higher (2s. 3d. per pair or 30 percent ad valorem, whichever is higher); Same, in sizes over size one, British preferential, 3d. per pair or 10 percent ad valorem whichever is higher (6d. per pair or 10 percent ad valorem whichever is higher), general, 1s. 3d. per pair or 30 percent ad valorem whichever is higher (2s. 6d. per pair or 30 percent ad valorem whichever is higher).

Illuminating Oils: General Rate of Import Duty Reduced in Montserrat.—The general rate of import duty on illuminating oils imported into Montserrat has been reduced from 3d. to 2d. per gallon, according to Statutory Rules and Orders No. 3 of 1944. The preferential rate remains unchanged at 2d. per gallon.

The Cover Picture



Arts and Crafts in Peru

Our cover picture shows the President of Peru examining various articles of outstanding native workmanship in the recent Lima exhibition of products turned out by the nation's manual industries. Our short special article beginning on page 11 of this issue makes it plain that the artistic abilities of the ancient Peruvians—their capacity for creating objects of fascinating design and distinctive appeal—survive today as a potent force among the people of the Republic. Peru would appear to be a significant source of articles such as are featured in higher-class gift shops and by arts-and-crafts dealers. This picture has been furnished by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Canada

Economic Conditions

WAGE-RATE INDEX FOR 1943 SHOWS FURTHER INCREASES

Wage rates in the 13 principal lines of industrial employment in Canada in 1943 were 39.5 percent above the average wage level for the period 1935 to 1939 according to indexes released by the Dominion's Department of Labour. The 1943 figure shows an increase of 9.9 points over 1942. The general weighted index number (1935–39=100) for the war years is as follows:

	Number
1939	105.7
1940	109.4
1941	120.3
1942	129.6
1943	139.5

The greatest percent increase over prewar rates occurred in the logging and sawmilling group with the wage-rate index for 1943 reaching 152.9. The printing trades appeared to be the most stable group with an increase of only 16 percent. Increases in wage rates from 1939 to 1943 in the various lines of employment included in the index are as shown in the table on next page.

The official index relates only to wage rates, including cost-of-living bonuses being paid for normal working hours. It does not, as a result, give a true picture of the actual wartime increase in the earnings of Canadian workers, many of whom have benefited considerably from overtime rates.

The control of wages has been an important adjunct of Canada's efforts to prevent rising prices. The early control was based on the stabilization of wage rates and the payment of a cost-of-living bonus based on the rise in the Government's official cost-of-living index. This system was revised in December 1943 when it was provided that the bonuses would be incorporated into the basic wage rates as from February 1944. Since then wage increases have been dependent on the decision of the National War Labour Board or its regional boards. Regional boards are required to report all decisions to the national board which may revise or revoke such decisions.

Wage Index Numbers

[1935-39=100]

Occupational group	1939	1943
Building trades	103.3	128.8
Metal trades	104.7	132.8
Printing trades	101.9	116.0
Electrical railways	102.7	133.5
Steam railways	105.0	131.5
Coal mining	102.9	128.5
Common factory labor	105.9	149.0
Miscellaneous factory trades	106.0	142.4
Logging and sawmilling	110.5	152.9
Metal mining	102.8	125.3
Steamships	110.0	147.0
Laundries	101.7	131.2
Telephones	103.1	127.3

The Department of Labour pointed out that although general wage rates had risen from 105.7 to 139.5 points, or about 32 percent, from 1939 to 1943, the adjusted cost-of-living index showed an increase of only 18.1 percent over the same period, that is, from the beginning of the war to the end of 1943.

Wartime Commodity Controls

Use of More Glass Containers Permitted.—The use of additional sizes of glass containers for such food products as jam, jelly, marmalade, honey, peanut butter, and olives has been authorized in Canada by the Foods Administration of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Revocation of another order by the Board also makes it permissible to again pack tobacco and tobacco products in glass containers. Packaging restrictions on medicinal preparations and household drugs were revoked earlier this year. (See FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of June 24, 1944.)

Typical of the new relaxations are those for peanut butter which could previously be packed only in three sizes of glass containers but can now be packed in nine sizes, namely, 6, 8, 9, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, and 128 fluid ounces. There is no change in container sizes permitted for pickles and relish and maraschino cherries. A 6-fluid-ounce container has been authorized for jam, jelly, and marmalade; five additional sizes for prepared mustard, mayonnaise sandwich spread and mayonnaise, and olives, and six more sizes for honey.

Glass containers imported from the United States and equivalent in design and size to those permitted in the new order of the Foods Administration may also be used for the specified foods.

The order which eliminated small-size glass containers was introduced in July 1943 to increase the food pack with a minimum use of glass. Although the shortage of glass for food products has now largely disappeared, it is not anticipated that there will be a great shift to smaller containers because of increased costs of labor and material.

Provisions of the order will permit manufacturers to resume packing of some goods which have been prohibited, but such goods will be subject to Canadian price ceilings.

Revocation of Jewelry Controls Announced.—Restrictions in Canada on the manufacture of previously banned lines of jewelry were removed effective November 6, according to an announcement of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. It was made clear, however, that the change would have little effect this year because most plants will be working to capacity until Christmas on standard lines.

Production controls were first imposed in June 1942 by an order which prohibited manufacture without special permission of new or special models or designs different from those sold prior to December 1, 1941. A later order, issued in December 1942, limited production to 25 percent of the designs filed by manufacturers under the restrictions, and it prohibited the use of precious metals in the production of about 100 special articles. The drastic restrictions were gradually relaxed as the war progressed, culminating in the present complete removal of production controls.

Price controls affecting jewelry are being retained, and application must be made to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for ceiling prices on any new jewelry lines or on any types returning to the market following their prohibition. Any simplification and standardization practices instituted by the Board may be retained by the trade.

Controls on Silver Rescinded.—Controls on the purchase and sale of silver which have been in effect in Canada since July 1943 were rescinded by the Department of Munitions and Supply on October 6. Under the original control order no person could purchase or sell to any one person more than 500 troy ounces of fine silver or alternatively more than 500 ounces of silver contained in an alloy without the written permission of the Metals Controller.

Pertinent Comments on World Economy Today

[Being one of a series of excerpts from books, pamphlets, messages, and speeches]

"World of Tomorrow": It Must Be a World of Compromise, of Constructive Competition, of New Methods and Techniques

The airplane has shriveled and shrunk distance, has made the oceans into lakes. Our fathers lived in a world of much larger dimensions than the world of today. Distances formerly measured in months are now spanned in hours. Within a few years after this war there will be no spot on the earth more than 24 hours distant from any other place.

We can no longer live alone and like it. This is truly one world. This enforced neighborliness can work in one of two ways. It can promote good fellowship, better understanding, and peaceful relations or it can produce friction, quarrels, and incitements to war. Will we be good neighbors or bad neighbors?

The result depends entirely upon us, upon our willingness to understand each other, upon our respect for each other's points of view, upon our desire to adjust ourselves to each other's way of life. The American businessman wants to be a friendly neighbor. His sole reason for existence is to provide goods and services for those who want them and can use them. He expects to have cordial relations with those to whom he sells and those from whom he buys. And he will go to great lengths to maintain them. He knows that his future prosperity depends upon expanding his trade both within and beyond the borders of the United States. In this, he is no different from the businessman of any other nation.

But the American businessman does not expect to do all the business. His purpose is not to drive others out or to secure a monopoly. He expects to share the world commerce with others, including both air and sea transport. He realizes that trade restrictions result in trade reduction; that he will prosper far more from a fair share of a freely expanding trade than from absolute command of a limited trade. He wants to see more goods made available to more people in more places because that means more prosperity and good living for all, himself included.

The world of tomorrow must *not* be a restricted world of high walls, high suspicions, and high animosities; we have tried that system, and it does not work. It will be a world of competition, to be sure, but this competition must be constructive, not destructive.

It must be a world where all parties are willing to give as well as to take, to compromise rather than to dictate. It must be a world in which new methods and techniques will be encouraged, and new ideas will be stimulated. In this direction lie all our hopes for the future.

(From an address by Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the International Business Conference at Rye, N. Y.)

Colombia

Economic Conditions

Business activity in Colombia during the third quarter of 1944 continued on a high level, despite the attempted overthrow of the Government on July 10, and the declaration of a state of siege, which remained in force throughout the period. Except for some withdrawals from banks and a temporary weakness in prices of securities, commercial, and industrial activities were not disturbed by the political uncertainty.

Successive price increases by the National Federation of Coffee Growers brought coffee prices in the interior to the highest level of recent years. The increased prices, although welcomed by growers, were opposed by independent exporters in view of the ceiling prices for coffee in the United States. The coffee crop reportedly was one of the best ever harvested in Colombia and the yield also was good. The yields of wheat, potatoes, and cotton, however, were expected to fall below those of 1943, because of the heavy rains in the preceding quarter.

Railway and highway transportation conditions were considerably improved by the dry weather that followed the severe floods of earlier months. Large stocks of coffee, nevertheless, continued to present a serious warehousing problem, although the congestion in the interior of the country was moderated.

Rising prices and increases in the cost of living were accentuated during the period under review, which worked a great hardship on salaried employees and wage-earners. Despite the Government's price-control measures, speculation continued to exist, and wage increases failed to keep pace with rising price levels.

Although labor was prohibited from striking during the state of siege, there was unrest, and frequent demands were made for wage increases, many of which were granted. The reported spread of Communism among laboring groups was the subject of considerable press comment.

Construction, both public and private, was maintained at a high level during most of the quarter. Because of the scarcity of cement, a decline was noted toward the end of September, but it was believed to be only temporary.

Agriculture

In consequence of the increases in coffee prices in the interior most independent exporters withdrew from the market, and by the end of the quarter the Federation was practically the only buyer. Efforts were made by independent exporters to obtain either an increase in the ceiling prices for coffee in the United States or a modification of the Federation's policy in Colombia. The current coffee crop apparently has justified earlier predictions, a harvest of between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 bags (of 60 kilograms) being anticipated. Registrations for the 1944–45 quota were opened on September 1, and by the end of the month approximately 60 percent of the quota had been registered.

Shortages continued to be felt in the supplies of several important foods, impelling the Government to relax, at least temporarily, its import restrictions. Imports of lard and vegetable fats continued in good volume, and the limitations on imports of wheat were suspended because of a serious shortage of wheat and flour.

Prices of agricultural commodities remained at high levels. The price fixed by the Government for wheat in Bogota was the equivalent of $3.30 per bushel in United States currency, while cotton, also supported by government regulations, was sold for the equivalent of 23 or 24 cents per pound for the regular or ordinary grades.

Transportation

Following a conference by the managers of all the government-owned railroads with the Administrator-General, a decision was made to hold the purchase of equipment, rolling stock, and locomotives to a minimum at the present time, in order to obtain full advantage of future technical improvements. Requests for wage increases and greater social-security benefits on the part of railroad unions were denied on the grounds that the government-owned lines had reported a deficit of 3,500,000 pesos during the first 5 months of the year.

Highway transport facilities returned to normal as a result of the dry weather, which permitted the repair and reconstruction of highways damaged by floods. The Government carried forward its road-building program with the allocation of 2,000,000 pesos for the construction of highways in the sparsely populated districts of the interior.

The domestic air line, Avianca, resumed its scheduled flight operations on July 26, after a period of limited service occasioned by the grounding of several planes for repairs. Construction of the Calpuerto airfield, near Cali, was reported to be progressing satisfactorily, although it is doubtful that the work will be completed before January 1945. The Colombian Government signed an agreement with Avianca and Pan American Airways providing for the expansion and improvement of the airport at Bogota. Interest in post-war aviation prospects has been manifested by the increased enrollment in civilian flying schools and by plans for the use of aircraft by petroleum companies for observation and exploratory work and for the transportation of personnel and equipment to remote camps.

An official, government-owned agency, known as the Empresa Nacional de Radiocomunicaciones, was established by a decree of September 12, 1944, to provide public radio and telephone service.

Prices and Living Costs

The cost of living continued its upward trend, as evidenced by the indexes of retail and wholesale prices in Bogota, which were duplicated in a greater or lesser degree in other sections of the country. On September 24, the Government established the National Supply Institute to facilitate the production, distribution, importation, and exportation of articles of major consumption and prime necessity, for the purpose of regulating the prices of these commodities, assisting agriculture, and increasing national production. The Institute was granted ample powers under the decree to execute these aims, and it was anticipated that the Office of Price Control would be consolidated with the new agency.

Textile companies experienced a high rate of operations and reported increased profits for the first half of the year. Many enterprises reportedly were planning to expand. The Institute of Industrial Development continued its activities in behalf of domestic industry, particularly with respect to the development of the deposits of iron ore in the Department of Boyaca. On the basis of preliminary studies, the Ministry of Public Works announced that these deposits were believed to be among the richest in the world. Estimated cost of developing the mines is 14,000,000 pesos, not including the cost of extending the railroad from Sogamoso to Paz del Rio and the construction of a hydroelectric plant on the Casiana River.

Financial Developments

Gold and exchange holdings of the Central Bank and currency in circulation continued to rise during July and August. The increase in notes, which had amounted to 17,500,000 pesos in July, however, was fractional in August, amounting to only 247,000 pesos. Loans and discounts of the Central Bank to commercial banks decreased by 1,687,000 pesos in August, as compared with an increase of 4,574,000 pesos in July. The July increases in notes and loans and discounts may be ascribed primarily to the political disturbance in that month and the reversal of these movements in August indicates the return of confidence. Stock-market activities are also indicative of this development.

The Government's ordinary budget deficit, which amounted to about 10,300,000 pesos in 1943, totaled 15,400,000 pesos in the first 8 months of 1944. To meet this deficit, an Executive decree

More Telephones for Moscow

Four new automatic telephone stations were placed in operation in Moscow, U. S. S. R., early in September. One station with 2,000 numbers and two adding 6,000 subscribers were expected to be in operation shortly thereafter, states the Soviet press. By the end of the year, four more stations totaling 14,000 numbers are to be incorporated within the Soviet capital's telephone system, according to this same source.

More than 12,500,000 rubles is the estimated cost for construction and equipment.

of September 18, 1944, provided for the issue of 25,000,000 pesos in 6-percent internal bonds, the purchase of which by certain individuals and entities is mandatory.

CONSTRUCTION

Building permits authorized in Bogota during the third quarter of the year were estimated at 7,000,000 pesos, but the average rate of construction was slightly below that of the preceding year. The shortage of cement was expected to curtail building activity somewhat, and unemployment in the building trades has been reported from several cities. Electric-power projects included the proposed expansion of the hydroelectric plant serving Bucaramanga to provide an additional 18,000 kilowatts and the construction of a new hydroelectric plant at Tobia. Public-housing projects in Neiva, Cali, and Cartagena, and various civic-improvement programs were reported from many sections of the country. The construction of public works in Colombia during 1944 was expected to reach a total of 4,000,000 pesos.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Capital invested in commercial and industrial companies in Bogota during July totaled more than 8,000,000 pesos, reaching a new high for the year. More than two-thirds of the total represented funds invested in new enterprises.

Costa Rica

Wartime Commodity Controls

Office of Economic Defense Created: New Sales Tax Created on Diesel Oil.—An Office of Economic Defense (Oficina de Defensa Económica) has been created to carry out the recommendations of the Board of Economic Defense (Junta de Defensa Económica) with respect to controlling the adverse effects of the war on the national economy, under provisions of Costa Rican congressional decree No. 206, published and effective September 3, 1944, and amended by congressional decree No. 5, published and effective September 30, 1944.

The Office will consist of four divisions, dealing with (*a*) the issuance of import recommendations, the distribution of quotas, and the granting of export licenses for certain domestic commodities; (*b*) the distribution of gasoline and other petroleum derivatives; (*c*) the control of rubber and essential war articles; and (*d*) the fixing of prices for imported and domestically produced or manufactured articles, and their rationing, when deemed necessary. The enactment of the decree automatically abolishes the former Supply Board (Junta de Abastos).

The new Office will remain in existence only so long as, in the judgment of the Costa Rican Executive, trade restrictions may be necessary. Its expenses will be met by the existing tax of 0.05 colon per gallon of gasoline, which will be collected by the Board of Gasoline Rationing, and by a newly created tax of 0.05 colon per gallon of Diesel oil sold in the country.

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Tariffs and Trade Controls

Unginned Cotton Made Dutiable and Import Duties Increased on Ginned Cotton and Certain Manufactures of Cotton and Hemp.—Unginned cotton has been made dutiable, and increases in import duty have been effected on ginned cotton and certain manufactures of cotton and hemp, by Costa Rican Executive decree No. 23, published and effective September 6, 1944. This action was taken in order to afford protection to the domestic textile industry.

The new rates of duty, in colones per gross kilogram, are as follows, with the old rates in parentheses: Unginned cotton, 0.20 (free); ginned cotton, 0.40 (0.20); cotton yarns, 0.40 (0.10); cotton wick, cotton rope, and hemp twisted or pressed into thread, rope, and cord, 0.60 (0.40); coarse cotton drill, cotton cloth with designs, coarse cotton cloth comprising up to 6 yards per pound (460 grams), 0.70 (0.40); bleached cotton cloth, preshrunk cotton cloth, and preshrunk cotton drill, 0.70 (0.60).

Importation and Manufacture of Ampoules Containing Drugs or Pharmaceutical Preparations Prohibited When Not Properly Labeled.—The importation and domestic manufacture of ampoules containing drugs or pharmaceutical preparations, which do not bear an individual label clearly showing their contents, as well as the signature of the responsible manufacturer, is prohibited by Costa Rican Executive decree No. 4, promulgated October 22, 1944, and effective January 1, 1945. When the inscription is pressed into the glass, no individual label is necessary.

Orders for ampoules which have not been removed from the warehouse and those which arrive without the respective label before the date indicated, will be submitted to the directors of the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical colleges before their removal from the warehouse will be authorized.

Regulations Established for the Sale and Export of Coffee of the 1944–45 Crop.—Regulations have been established for the sale and export of coffee from the 1944–45 crop, by Costa Rican decree No. 1, published and effective October 1, 1944. The distribution of coffee, according to provisions of Costa Rican Executive decree No. 9 of October 25, 1940, falls into the following four classes: (*a*) United States quota; (*b*) other export quota; (*c*) domestic-consumption quota; and (*d*) reserve quota. Quota "d" is for the purpose of a reserve for increasing any of the other quotas. The quota percentages will be established later by the Exchange Office.

Sales permits for quota "a" will be granted by the Office, when the coffee processor signs an undertaking to make available to the Exchange Office a quantity of coffee equivalent to the complementary percentage, which constitutes quotas "b," "c," and "d." As a rule, export permits are issued directly to the coffee processors. The exportation of coffee will not be permitted, except under a special permit issued by the Exchange Office, after August 31 for coffee of quota "a" and after September 30 for coffee of quota "b". All coffee exports from quota "a" must be accompanied by a shipping certificate issued by the Director of the Office, stating the names of the processor, exporter, and consignee, place of destination, quantity of bags, weight in quintals of 46 kilograms, and a warning that any erasures or corrections render the document useless.

Tax Tripled on Liquors Sold by National Liquor Factory.—The tax on liquors of all kinds sold by the National Liquor Factory has been increased from 0.05 to 0.15 colon per liter by Costa Rican congressional decree No. 212, published and effective September 5, 1944. The funds collected from this tax are to be deposited for the account of the National Republican Party.

The tax of 0.05 colon per liter was established under provisions of congressional decree No. 34, published and effective June 23, 1944.

Noted With Due Modesty

Evidence that FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY is becoming recognized more and more throughout the world as an authoritative journal of the international economy comes to the attention of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce almost daily. Currently, from 15 to 20 percent of all new subscriptions are being received from *abroad* despite the fact that the annual foreign subscription price is $7.90.

While distribution is mainly to British Empire and South American countries, copies go forward weekly to such isolated points as Kabul, Afghanistan, and Reykjavik, Iceland.

For more than a year, microfilm copies have been flown to the Near East and "over the hump" to China. And now the Bureau is in receipt of a check from a foreign subscriber in the amount of $157.90 to cover the cost of Clipper postage on a single annual subscription.

Cuba

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Fresh Eggs: Exemption From Import Duties and Consular Fees Established for Limited Imports Made Within Specified Period.—During a 70-day period beginning November 2, 1944, up to 15,000 cases (of 30 dozen each) of fresh eggs may be imported into Cuba from the United States duty-free and exempt also from payment of the corresponding consular fees, according to Cuban Presidential decree No. 3845 published in the Official Gazette of November 2, 1944. The decree states that the Ministry of Commerce will undertake to fix the shares of the duty-free quota which will be assigned to each importer, and that to receive the exemption from duty and consular fees the eggs must be at the Cuban port of entry within the 70-day period.

The reason for the Government's action, as stated in the preamble of the decree, is that the eggs are needed to alleviate the short food situation caused by the hurricane of October 18.

Export Taxes on Beverage Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages Abolished.—The taxes or "overprices" on beverage alcohol and alcoholic beverages exported from Cuba established by decree No. 903 of April 5, 1944, and modified by decrees No. 1075 and No. 1891 of April 25 and June 27, respectively, have been abolished by Presidential decree No. 3855 of October 24, published in the Official Gazette of November 2, 1944.

[The tax on exports of beverage alcohol and alcoholic beverages established by the above-mentioned decree amounted to 30 cents per gallon (base 50° Gay-Lussac at temperatures of 15° C.) and 1 peso per case of 12 bottles of 780 grams each. For announcement of these taxes, see FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of July 1, 1944 and July 15, 1944.]

Reorganization of Cuban War Agencies.—The Import and Export Agency and the Office of Regulation of Price and Supply (ORPA) of the Cuban Government have been removed from the control of the Cuban Board of Economic Warfare and placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce, according to decree No. 3725 published in the Official Gazette of October 25, 1944. Decree No. 3790 published in the Official Gazette of October 26, 1944, abolished the Alcohol Control Agency which operated under the Cuban Board of Economic Warfare, and its functions were transferred to the Import and Export Agency.

[When the Import and Export Agency and ORPA were originally created they were under the supervision of the Ministry of Commerce, but on December 1, 1943, were transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare, which was headed by the Prime Minister. For announcement of the organization of war agencies under the Board of Economic Warfare, and the establishment of the Alcohol Control Agency, see FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of January 8, 1944, and May 13, 1944.]

Ecuador

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Duty-Free Importation of a Limited Quantity of Raw Cowhides permitted.—The duty-free importation into Ecuador of a limited quantity of raw cowhides, dry or salted, by seven specified tanneries has been authorized by Executive Decree No. 657, published in customs tariff circular No. 474 of October 2, 1944.

This exemption was permitted because domestic production of cowhides was diminishing and the tanneries had difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies for continuous operation.

Exportation of Certain Indigenous Plants with Insecticide Properties Prohibited.—The exportation from Ecuador of plants, seeds, cuttings and shoots of the insecticidal plants varieties Piretro (Pyrethrum), Derris and Lonchocarpus, has been prohibited by Executive decree No. 2723, published in customs tariff circular No. 466 of April 10, 1944.

Only in certain cases may the Ministry of Finance permit their exportation, with a previous certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture, on which must be shown justification for their release from the country.

It was stated that this conservation measure was taken to prevent the extinction of these species by sale abroad at high prices with neglect to their proper cultivation in Ecuador.

Transport and Communication

Highway Construction.—A contract has been signed by the Ministry of Public Works of Ecuador for the construction of sections of two highways which, when completed, will provide the port of Guayaquil with two overland connections with the sierra region. They are roughly parallel and both end at points on the Pan-American Highway.

A dry-weather road now exists from Riobamba, via Guaranda, to Babahoyo, and thence down the river to Guayaquil. The present construction is aimed at making this highway, the shortest distance between Quito and Guayaquil, into an all-weather road. The Eloy Alfaro-Baquerizo Moreno road represents chiefly new construction, and will connect Cuenca and Loja with Guayaquil.

It is provided in the contract that the work on the two sections be completed by January 15, 1945, although the Ministry may grant an extension for justifiable reasons.

El Salvador

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Finance Minister Authorized to Purchase and Import Sugar Free of Duty and Internal Taxes.—Authorization has been granted to the Ministry of Finance of El Salvador to purchase 100,000 quintals of white and brown sugar abroad, as well as sugar from domestic stocks in an amount deemed necessary, the entire amount purchased to be exempted from import duties and all fiscal and municipal taxes, under provisions of legislative decree No. 24 of September 7, 1944, published and effective September 9, 1944. The same decree also suspends, from September 1 to November 30, 1944, article 1 of legislative decree No. 130 of July 13, 1932, which created the existing consumption tax on sugar of 1 colon per quintal. If the Government finds it necessary to sell the sugar at a price lower than its cost, the production tax on sugar will be sufficiently increased to offset the loss. The determination of the sales price of sugar acquired by the Government will be in charge of the Committee of Economic Coordination.

This action was taken because of an apparent scarcity of sugar in the country, which has caused a steady rise in price.

Argentine Railway's Fuel Consumption

A report on the fuel consumption of Argentine railroads shows that the cost increased from 91,370,606 Argentine pesos in 1942 to 134,155,578 in 1943. This increase resulted from higher prices and from the substitution of fuels of lower calorific value than coal.

While the consumption of coal by railroads in the Republic fell from 319,082 tons in 1942 to 269,826 tons in 1943 and petroleum consumption dropped from 558,332 tons to 469 391 tons, the consumption of firewood rose from 3,535,987 to 4,475 036 tons, and of *linseed and other oil cakes* from 17,931 to 88,423 tons.

Eritrea

Transport and Communication

Parcel-Post Service Resumed.—Parcel-post service from the United States to Eritrea is resumed, effective at once, according to a notice published in the United States Postal Bulletin of November 10, 1944.

Parcels will be limited to 11 pounds in weight and the postage rates have been revised. Parcels may not be registered or insured. Otherwise the conditions in effect prior to the suspension of the service are restored.

Parcels for Eritrea are not subject to the special limitations on size, weight, and frequency, imposed by the Postmaster General's order No. 17471 of April 20, 1942, but must comply with the licensing requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Ethiopia

Transport and Communication

Parcel-Post Service Resumed.—Parcel-post service from the United States to Ethiopia is resumed, effective at once, according to a notice published in the United States Postal Bulletin of November 10, 1944.

Parcels will be limited to 22 pounds in weight and the postage rates have been revised. Parcels may not be registered or insured. Otherwise the conditions in effect prior to the suspension of service are restored.

Parcels for Ethiopia are not subject to the special limitations on size, weight, and frequency, imposed by the Postmaster General's order No. 17471 of April 20, 1942, but must comply with the licensing requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration.

France

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Import Duties Suspended in Continental France; Monopoly and Fiscal Taxes May Be Suspended.—As an exceptional measure, import duties have been suspended on goods imported into continental France, by an ordinance law issued by the Provisional Government of the

French Republic on July 8, 1944, republished in the Journal Officiel of French Cameroun on September 1, 1944, following publication in the Journal Officiel of the French Republic.

The Commissioner for Finances may, in exception to this temporary suspension and by order issued upon advice of the commissioner responsible for the resource, reestablish the import duties applicable to certain categories of products or modify the rates of such duties.

In the same conditions and during the same period, the Commissioner for Finances may suspend the application or modify the rates of monopoly duties and fiscal taxes applying to goods imported into continental France.

Such goods may also be exempted from all or part of customs and fiscal formalities.

The provisions of the present ordinance law may be made applicable to Algeria by decree issued upon the proposal of the Commissioner for Finances, the Commissioner for the Interior, and the Commissioner for Supplies and for Production.

Import Duties Reestablished on Specified Products; Other Products Temporarily Exempted From Fiscal Import Taxes.—Import duties have been reestablished in continental France on specified products, which were included in the general temporary suspension of import duties by the ordinance law of July 8, 1944 (see foregoing item), and other products have been exempted from most fiscal import taxes, by an order issued on August 7, 1944, by the Commissioner for Finances of the Provisional Government and republished in the Journal Officiel of French Cameroun on September 1, following publication in the Journal Officiel of the French Republic.

The products on which the import duties have been reestablished are as follows:

Sugar confectionery, bonbons, etc. (item 93 bis);

Colonial products properly so-called: Coffee, cocoa, pepper, tea, spices, etc. (items 96 to 108);

Tobacco and tobacco products (item 109);

Petroleum, schist, and other mineral oils (items 197 to 198 C and items 198 ter to 199 quater);

Gold, platinum, and silver (items 200 to 201);

Prepared spices (item 314);

Goldsmith's or silversmith's wares and jewelry of gold, platinum, silver, and silvergilt (items 495A and 495B);

Articles, plated, gilt, or silvered by various processes (item 496);

Arms of war, regulation portable (rifles and carbines) (item 580); and arms of commerce (item 581).

Goods other than those listed above are temporarily permitted to be imported into continental France in suspension of all fiscal taxes, except production taxes, collected by the Customs Administration.

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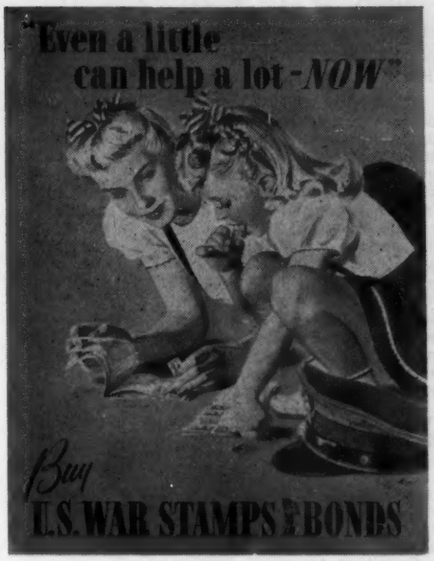


French Somaliland

Transport and Communication

Parcel-Post Service Resumed.—Parcel-post service from the United States to French Somaliland is resumed, effective at once, according to a notice published in the United States Postal Bulletin of November 10, 1944.

Parcels will be limited to 22 pounds in weight, and the postage rates have been revised. Parcels may not be registered or insured; otherwise, the conditions in effect prior to the suspension of service are restored.

Parcels for French Somaliland are not subject to the special limitations on size, weight, and frequency, imposed by the Postmaster General's order No. 17471 of April 20, 1942, but must comply with the licensing requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration.

French West Africa

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Suspension of Import Surtax on Foreign Goods Continued for 6 Months.—The schedule of import surtaxes on goods of foreign (non-French) origin imported into French West Africa, which had been suspended for a period of 6 months beginning October 23, 1943, was suspended for an additional period of 6 months beginning April 21, 1944, by order No. 918 F. of March 28, 1944, published in the Journal Officiel of French West Africa on April 8.

[See FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of October 21, 1944, for announcement of the previous suspension.]

Sisal: Export Standards of Quality, Packing, and Marking Fixed in French West Africa and French Togoland.—Export standards of quality, packing, and marking have been fixed for sisal in French West Africa and French Togoland, by order No. 852 S. E. of March 21, 1944, published in the Journal Officiel of French West Africa on April 1.

Haiti

Wartime Commodity Controls

Tires and Tubes: Sale, Price, and Distribution Regulations Modified.—New tires may be sold in Haiti only at fixed prices and in accordance with regulations isued in communiqués by the Haitian Department of Commerce and National Economy, according to decree No. 416 published in LE MONITEUR, Port-au-Prince, August 21, 1944.

In the first communiqué issued in this connection, the existing formalities requiring prior authorization from the Government for the purchase and exchange of used tires were abolished. Importers of new tires, however, are required to forward the invoices and other shipping documents to the Department of Commerce and National Economy within 48 hours of their receipt, in order that that Department may fix the sale price of the tires and tubes and announce it through a communiqué. Importers are to maintain a record of each transaction involving new tires or tubes from their arrival to their final destination. Priorities have been established limiting sales by importers to consumers in accordance with an established classification of consumers and the percentage of imports allotted to each group. The President of the Republic, Government departments, and officials are allocated 50 percent; doctors, industrialists, merchants, engineers, ministers, and individuals, 35 percent; taxis and small trucks, 15 percent. Forty percent of the tires for trucks are to be sold to bus-transport service, 20 percent to public services, 20 percent to community transportation, and 20 percent to industrialists.

[For previous announcement of restrictions on the sale of used tires see FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of April 3, 1943.]

India

Transport and Communication

New Rail Line from Sukkur to Habibkot.—The railway authorities of India propose to construct a new rail line from Sukkur to Habibkot on the Shikarpur section as a safeguard against damage from floods, states the Indian press.

The new line wil run parallel to the Sukkur-Shikarpur road with junction at Habibkot of the three lines—Sukkur-Quetta; Sukkur-Larkana; and Larkana-Quetta.

Increase in Freight Carloadings.—Freight carloadings of the Indian railways increased by 2.87 percent on the broad-gage and 9.03 percent on the meter-gage in August 1944, compared with August 1943.

From April 1 to August 31, 1944, freight carloadings were higher by 0.26 percent on the broad-gage and 7.95 percent on the meter-gage.

Mexico

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Subsidy Authorized For the Importation of Cottonseed.—A subsidy has been granted on the importation of cottonseed not to exceed 80 metric tons for seed-planting in the regional of Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, according to a subsidy concession published October 21, 1944. The subsidy granted is equivalent to 20 percent of the cost of importation, with a maximum not to exceed 780 pesos a metric ton. Request for this subsidy must have been presented to the Evaluating Committee on Foreign Trade not later than November 15, 1944, and importation must be effected before December 31, 1944.

Subsidy Authorized for the Importation of Hydrated Lime.—A subsidy has been granted for the importation of a maximum of 1,000 metric tons of hydrated lime for use in combatting the chamusco pest in the banana-growing regions, according to a subsidy concession, published October 21, 1944. The subsidy will be based on the cost of importation, with a maximum not to exceed 110 pesos per metric ton. If the cost exceeds that amount, payment of the subsidy will be made at a rate of not more than 22 pesos per metric ton. Applications for this subsidy must be made not later than November 15, 1944, but importation may be effected until September 30, 1945.

Subsidy Authorized for the Exportation of Candelilla Wax.—A subsidy, equivalent to the amount of the export duty, has been granted on a maximum of 300 tons of candelilla wax from specified stocks, that may be exported after October 1, 1944, through the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S. A., according to an executive decree, promulgated September 30, 1944. The subsidy is specifically granted to seven legally established producers of candelilla wax.

Previous legislation on the subject is annulled, and especially the Executive resolution of October 27, 1942, which granted a similar subsidy to the four legally established exporters of candelilla wax, who were under contract with the Banco de Comercio Exterior, S. A.

Candelilla wax, although not specified in the Mexican export tariff, is dutiable under vegetable waxes at the rate of 1.30 pesos per gross kilogram. Exports are also subject to the additional export tax of 12 percent of an official valuation of 2.55 per gross kilogram.

[For previous announcement of the export subsidy on candelilla wax, see FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of January 2, 1943.]

List of Products Subject to Export Control Expanded.—An extensive list of products has been made subject to Mexican export control, requiring a prior license before exportation will be permitted, under provisions of an Executive decree of October 10, 1944, published and effective October 24, 1944. The principal products added to the restricted export list include:

Fresh dressed poultry; animal horns and hoofs; unspecified animal wax; bird guano; bat guano; peanut and linseed meal; copra; coquito; unspecified gums and resins; henequen bagasse; gypsum; coke; coal; mineral wax; cotton knit socks and stockings; jute fabrics; henequen sacks and bags, lined with cotton or paper; silk and rayon socks, stockings, and scarves; chocolate and other candies; crystallized fruits; cocoa syrup and jellies; plastic combs and other articles; unspecified articles of wood; manufactured articles of paper; brushes and other manufactured articles of bristle or istle; felt crowns for the manufacture of hats; and machinery and apparatus for working, preparing, and cultivating the soil.

Under further provisions of this decree, the following exports are excepted from export control:

Liquor of all kinds, up to 5 liters, carried out of the country by travelers; false jewelry, leather goods, serapes, traveling rugs, and table linen, up to 100 pesos ($20.62) in value, carried out of the country by travelers or tourists; containers of all kinds, with merchandise subject to export control, when the exportation of the merchandise has been authorized; containers of unrestricted merchandise; cotton and wool manufactures, up to 1 kilogram in weight, shipped by parcel post or air express; fresh, dried, and refrigerated meat, up to 2 kilograms per person, transported from a frontier town; ships' provisions; samples of cotton fabrics weighing up to 5 kilograms, the same weighing up to 10 kilograms, carried by commercial traveler; samples of woolen fabrics weighing up to 1 kilogram; and those weighing up to 5 kilograms, carried by commercial travelers.

[For previous announcements of products subject to export control, see FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of August 5 and August 26, 1944.]

Transport and Communication

Railways and Highways Repaired After Flood Damage.—Services were reestablished in October from the city of Mexico to Cordoba via Mexican Railways and from Cordoba to the Guatemalan border at Suchiate via National Railways of Mexico, states the Mexican Press.

Suspension of transportation services was the result of serious flood damage during the equinoctial storms. The principal damage was in the southeastern part of the Republic, especially in the States of Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. Connections between the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, were dependent on reconstruction of the partially destroyed Tehuantepec River bridge.

The International Bridge connecting Ayutla, Guatemala, with Suchiate, Mexico, was severely damaged.

Progress reportedly was being achieved in October in restoring the important trunk highways in Mexico which were damaged. Various sections of the Pan American Highway north of the city of Mexico were moderately damaged, and the average speed of vehicles was reduced to far below normal. Sections of the Pan American Highway south of the city were open and others were being reconstructed.

Newfoundland

Economic Conditions

Trade and industry continued at a high level in Newfoundland during the third quarter of 1944, but a slight decline in domestic trade appears to have set in, which may indicate that the peak of the Island's wartime posperity has passed. The cost of living leveled off, and while there was little unemployment, the labor supply was easier, and there were few industrial disputes.

BUSINESS TRENDS

During the quarter July–September 1944, merchants experienced a slow but perceptible decline in sales. Bankers estimate that business declined about 5 percent, and attribute the decline to reduced purchasing power brought about by lower total income from employment. Usually reliable observers consider that the Island has seen its peak in wartime business activity and predict that the trend will continue downward. Wholesale and retail trade appeared to have been about equally affected by the factors behind the downward trend. However, collections continued good and no important failures were reported.

Shortages in stocks were noticeable in several lines. Except for pork, domestic meats were very scarce, although the supply of imported meats had been sufficient to take care of the demand. Imported cattle sold at auction brought very high prices. All reports indicated large stocks of sugar and plentiful supplies of tea available, although both continued to be rationed. Domestic potatoes were fairly plentiful, but all other vegetables, except turnip tops, were short. Imported potatoes were plentiful. Dry goods varied in supply. Stocks of household goods—linens and blankets—were generally short, but ready-to-wear goods apparently were ample. Small wares of a kind were abundant, but hardware moved out as quickly as it arrived.

Increase in Foreign Trade

An increase of $2,500,000 in customs revenue during the first half of the current fiscal year, when compared with the corresponding period last year, reflected an increased flow of goods from Canada and the United States following the adjustment of export restrictions. The goods received during this period represented not only this year's purchases but also large accumulations of purchases made last year, which were in storage awaiting export licenses. Importers were encouraged by the announcements of the relaxation of United States export restrictions, making possible the export to Newfoundland on general license of corn cereal, macaroni, wheat, biscuits, crackers, and similar commodities. The discontinuance of program licenses was welcomed, but the Newfoundland Department of Supply announced that local restrictions would be continued with the view to effecting an equitable distribution of imports to the trade.

Exports were maintained at a consistently higher rate during the third quarter of 1944 than during the corresponding period last year. Exports to the United States showed substantial increases in frozen cod fillets, newsprint paper, and lead and zinc concentrates. Decreases were recorded in exportation of copper concentrates and salted codfish.

Conditions in Codfish Industry

The Fisheries Board estimated the catch of codfish, salted, during the period from January 1 to July 31, 1944, at 375,459 quintals, or 42,051,408 pounds. The estimated catch from January 1 to July 31, 1943, stood at only 314,509 quintals or 35,225,008 pounds. Figures for corresponding periods of previous years were as follows: 1942, 317,372 quintals or 35,545,664 pounds; 1941, 415,249 quintals or 46,507,888 pounds; 1940, 42,681,744 pounds. While the estimated catch for the season up to August 1, 1944, compared fairly well with the catch for other recent seasons, there was nothing to indicate a likelihood that the figure this year would reach the 110,000,000 pounds predicted in some fisheries circles. The latest available estimate of the Fisheries Board was approximately 95,000,000 pounds.

The principal limiting factors in the fisheries season were the shortages of supplies and labor. Lack of equipment, such as hooks, cordage, batteries, engines, rubber boots, oilskins, and similar articles, adversely affected this season's catch. The recruitment of Newfoundland workmen to work on various projects in Canada and the United States was the most important factor in limiting the availability of labor; another factor was a trend to go back to the land, which diverted substantial numbers of men from the fisheries to farming. Lack of equipment and the transfer of labor, however, was not serious enough to prevent the season from being relatively successful.

The processing industry experienced two serious losses during the summer. A new plant for the production of frozen fillets was destroyed by fire which almost totally wiped out the business section of the important fishing community of Harbor Grace. The second loss occurred when the premises of the Newfoundland Dehydrating Process Co. at Summerside on the west coast, were reduced to ashes in another fire. The company's modern fish-reduction plant had been built at a cost of approximately $500,000 and had commenced operations in the spring of 1942.

Shippers To Middle East May Register

American shippers and exporters who are in a position to supply any of the commodities exportable to Middle East destinations, as listed in Current Export Bulletin No. 201 of October 19, 1944, may file their names with the Commercial Intelligence Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. The Middle East area as defined in Bulletin No. 201 includes the following: Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Lebanon, Transjordan, and Yemen.

It is requested that, in submitting their names, interested American shippers include information regarding the date of their establishment and whether or not they have previously exported to these areas. Current Export Bulletin No. 201 was published in the October 28 issue of Foreign Commerce Weekly, and copies are available from the Bureau of Supplies, Foreign Economic Administration, Washington 25, D. C., or from the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce, listed on page 2 of this magazine.

Industrial Operations

The newsprint-paper industry of Newfoundland—the most important manufacturing activity on the island—showed definite signs of heightened activity during the third quarter. The Corner Brook mills of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills were operating at about full capacity. The sulphite mill operated by this company, which had a period of inactivity last year, was in production. The shipping situation, which had been tight for some time, greatly improved. As a consequence, paper stocks for which shipping space could not be found were shipped to markets, and reserve stocks were depleted. In fact, it was reported that some ships coming in for loads actually waited until the paper was manufactured and ready for shipment. Exports of newsprint paper from Newfoundland were at about the same level as last year, with a substantial increase in exports to Great Britain and a decline to the United States.

Early in September the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation reduced weekly operations at the Bell Island mines from 4 to 2 days. The manager of the Wabana operations announced that the curtailment had been necessitated by small requirements of ore for the Sydney steel plant and by inability to arrange shipments of any tonnage to the United Kingdom.

In July it was announced that mines in the well-known rambler area at White Bay (located on the northern coast of Newfoundland) would be developed by a local company with local capital. Mining engineers connected with the new company announced that they believed more than $4,000,000 worth of gold, copper, and zinc was immediately available for mining at that site. In September the new concern was incorporated under the name of Jaw Tam Gold Zones Rambler, Ltd., with a capitalization of $3,000,000.

The possibilities for opening another new industrial venture was explored with the inspection of the paper mills initiated by the Newfoundland Industrial Development Board to determine the possibility of producing industrial alcohol from waste liquors of the sulphite plants.

The construction industry was active during the quarter, particularly in the field of public works, while many individuals were engaged in building and repairing for their own account.

New Housing for St. John's

During July two acts were passed providing for the incorporation of the St. John's Housing Corporation and for the acquisition of land in the housing area just north of the city of St. John's proper, reported in Foreign Commerce Weekly, September 16, 1944. Thus, the first step was taken toward tackling the admittedly serious and pressing housing problem of St. John's and vicinity.

Actual building of houses on a large scale is expected to commence early next year, and, while regret was expressed that so much time had been lost this year, it was pointed out that the building program scheduled for next year would be of great economic benefit to St. John's and the country by taking up a part of the slack in the unemployment situation brought about by the curtailment of defense projects in this area.

The Housing Corporation envisages a housing area that will contain from 2,500 to 3,000 dwellings; all of these will not necessarily be built by the corporation, but land will be made available to persons who want to build in the area at a moderate price. Certain zones will be set apart for first-class houses to be built by those who have the money to finance their own building. The corporation will provide them with the site. Houses will be built for the low-income groups on terms running up to 25 years, with interest at 4 percent or less.

The Commission of Government notified the corporation that it was making available the first grant of $600,000 toward the cost out of its share of $800,000. The City Council is to provide $1,300,000 or 60 percent of the cost.

Library of Congress Publishes First of New Series of Latin American Legal Guides

A work which is expected to be of considerable aid and importance to students of Spanish American law has been issued by the Library of Congress, at Washington, under the title of "Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti." The 276-page volume, obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, is the first of a series of legal bibliographical guides planned by the Library on each of the Latin American republics, which, in turn, will be a continuation of a broader series on the major countries of the world begun by the Library more than 25 years ago.

The Guide will serve the dual purpose of briefly acquainting students and research workers with the legislation and work of law writers in the three Caribbean republics, and providing a valuable check list on Latin American law publications for use by libraries and schools.

The series of legal bibliographical guides was inaugurated by the Library in 1912 when it produced its first volume of this type, dealing with the law and legal literature of Germany. The first work to deal with the law of other American Republics was the Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, prepared by Dr. Edwin M. Borchard and issued in 1917. A similar work on Mexico, begun by Dr. John T. Vance and completed on his death by Mrs. Helen L. Clagett, chief of the Latin American Law Section of the Library of Congress, is scheduled for publication shortly.

Other forthcoming bibliographies contemplated by the Library in the near future will be a law and legal-literature guide on Colombia, soon to be released; another on Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay, now under preparation; and a third on Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Supplementary works include addenda to the original Guide to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of the Central American Republics.

Other Public Works in Progress

In September the asphalt-paving project in St. John's was finished. The paving of all roads took approximately 7,000 tons of asphalt. While the work completed was a welcome improvement, it was felt that the problem of resurfacing the streets of St. John's had only just begun. By the end of September the project for the removal of Merlin and Ruby Rocks at the mouth of St. John's harbor was hardly completed.

The two breakwaters to form an inner harbor at Bonavista have been completed, their construction having cost over $250,000. The breakwaters provide a channel 200 feet wide from the outer harbor, with a depth of 40 feet in the shallowest part. Bonavista is one of the Island's largest coastal communities and fishing centers, and has suffered badly for want of adequate harbor facilities.

Railway Earnings Net Little Profit

The Newfoundland Railway reported a small surplus for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944. Earnings and expenses were the highest in the railway's history.

An examination of the railway budget for 1944–45 reveals the fact that revenue will fail to meet operating costs by the amount of $250,000. This, together with the report of the railway indicating an operating profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944 of only 1 percent, impelled the Auditor General to issue a warning that this condition was likely to persist, and that the situation might "require consideration in the general question of the ability of the country to be financially self-supporting." The statement of the Auditor General was based on the reasoning that if no more than an operating profit of 1 percent was earned in the busiest period in railway history, the prospects of the post-war period must definitely be unfavorable, leading to the expectation that the national transportation system would constitute a serious drain upon the country's finances.

Employment and Recruitment

Employment figures for defense construction work in Newfoundland continued to show a steady decline during the third quarter, but this was more than offset by the recruitment of workers carried on by various United States and Canadian companies. By September 30, 1944, less than 5,000 workers were estimated to remain on military bases, either as construction workers or maintenance crews. This represents a decrease of over 2,000 since May, and of about 1,000 since August 1. The number of Newfoundland workers employed on such bases stood at 7,476 in March 1944, at 8,800 in December 1943, and 10,500 in August 1943. Of the approximately 5,000 workmen employed on military bases, about two-thirds were employed by the United States Army on the various bases on the Island.

Recruitment continued from what is known as the Newfoundland labor pool for many and varied industries in Canada and the United States. According to the Labor Relations Office, at least 1 percent of the Island's population was engaged on special, temporary work from the copper mines of Vermont to the rubber factories of Ontario, Canada.

By the end of the third quarter, 1,386 men were recruited for dairy farming, mica mining, and copper mining in the United States. Of this number, 1,222 were recruited for the dairy farms, and with this group, 88 women and 73 children went to the farms, since whole families were taken in some cases. In 1943, 910 workmen were recruited for Canadian projects, of which 750 may be said to be no longer employed upon the work for which they were recruited. In 1944, 782 men and 150 women proceeded to Canada.

Allowing for those who returned from the United States and Canada, it is estimated that about 2,000 men and 150 women remained in employment there.

In July the Commission of Government approved the establishment of a Labor Exchange Office in St. John's. This office will operate for a trial period of 1 year, and at the end of that period it will be determined whether the system will be extended to the outports by the establishment of branch exchanges. Plans are being made for the opening of the office in St. John's within the next month or two. Plans have been nearly completed for working out the procedures to be utilized by the office in endeavoring to bring together persons seeking work and employers needing workers.

Expansion of Agriculture

With over 1,000 workers leaving Newfoundland for the United States dairy farm projects, the farm-labor situation undeniably felt some pressure. Nevertheless, the amount of farm land cleared this year has been at least as great as that for any of the past few years. Farmers persisted in growing the standard crop—potatoes—instead of experimenting with other crops. Even with this emphasis upon potatoes, there was a fairly large importation of potatoes. The same was true with respect to hay; the crop was exceptionally good, but importations continued. The situation concerning potatoes and hay—two outstanding crops—illustrates the present dependence of the Island upon the importation of agricultural products.

The importation of livestock, particularly hogs, continued to be substantial. By the end of September more than 1,000 hogs had been imported, and the number was expected to reach at least 1,500 before the season ended. This was one of the most striking new developments to be noted in the agricultural scene. The outlook was that a hog industry of substantial proportions would be developed, particularly in west-coast areas. The raising of hogs will furnish many Newfoundlanders a way of supplying themselves with fresh meat during the long and arduous winter months.

Reports are available on the extensive soil surveys which have been carried out in Newfoundland since 1941. The purposes of the surveys have been to appraise the agricultural possibilities of the areas studied and to identify some of the geological materials and soil types present. With respect to the report dealing

Wartime
Shortcuts and Savings will
Pay Profits After the Victory

with the appraisal of agricultural possibilities, the conclusions do not indicate that the chances of development are promising. Where soil has been found, more favorable for development, the acreage has been strictly limited.

The Department of Natural Resources has continued working out a program of farm settlement for the post-war period. Late in July a survey party proceeded to the upper Humber area (one of the most promising and at the same time most scenic areas on the west coast) to mark out the boundaries of proposed farms. The soil-survey report on the upper Humber area indicates that about 20,000 acres of good farming land is available there.

The Crown Lands Division of the Department of Natural Resources is conducting a survey of the holdings of settlers in the older land settlements with a view to issuing grants to the settlers under the Land Development Act. It is expected that everything will be in readiness for issuing some of the grants before the end of the year.

Rising Cost of Living Arrested

The cost-of-living index for St. John's showed an irregular decline during the quarter under review. For July 1944 the index stood at 161.2, a decline of 1.2 from the level for June 1944 (162.4). However, for August the index rose to 162.4—the third highest level for any month of the current calendar year. On September 1 the index fell again to 159.9, the lowest point since January (159.5). Food contributed to the decrease in September, with a seasonal decrease in the price of potatoes, cabbage, and turnips.

Up to October 1, at no time during the calendar year had the cost-of-living index varied more than two points either way from the approximate mean level reached in July (161.2). It is clear, then, that if the cost of living had not been brought down to a desirable level, at least the relentless climb of the price level so noticeable during the preceding year had been arrested.

Nevertheless, the high level meant hardship for the low-income and less-sensitive-income groups. Bread cost 14 cents for a 1½-pound loaf; milk, 30 cents a quart; sirloin beef, 70 cents a pound; sugar, 12 cents a pound, tea, 85 cents a pound; and gasoline, 45 cents a gallon. There is some agitation for reduced tariffs in view of the large surplus in government finance.

Government Revenues and Surplus

By September 30, 1944, Newfoundland's public revenues reached nearly $20,000,000, a new record for the first half of any fiscal year. On the basis of figures for the first 6 months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1943, Newfoundland has a surplus of revenue over expenditure of just under $7,000,000 compared with a surplus of approximately $5,500,000 for the past fiscal year. Newfoundland thus continues to be conspicuous in this respect among the countries of the world, most of which, of course, have resorted to large-scale deficit financing during the war. Unless the present trend is completely reversed, revenue should reach a point far beyond last year's all-time high of $28,552,363.

The increase in customs revenues has been discussed. Direct tax revenue also showed an increase of more than $2,000,000 above the first half of the past fiscal year. The explanation for this increase lies in increased earnings for 1943. The taxes collected this year by the assessor's office are derived from past and not current earnings and represent amounts paid on the earnings of the peak year in the country's economic history. The increase of nearly $775,000 in miscellaneous revenue, as compared with the amount collected in the first 6 months of the preceding fiscal year, is largely due to the higher returns of the Board of Liquor Control.

It was stated in October that it was highly improbable that the future monthly revenue returns would show a material increase above the comparative months of last year. This is true principally because the direct taxes collected have fallen off sharply, and, at the same time, expenditures have substantially risen. It appears that the Government will have a substantial revenue at the end of the fiscal year, but that this surplus will not be greatly increased in succeeding months above the amount of nearly $7,000,000. The Government has given no public indication as to whether the surplus will be held as a reconstruction fund or whether advantage will be taken of the situation to reduce taxes or other revenue.

Panama

Transport and Communication

Reported Operations, Chiriqui National Railway.—The Ferrocarril Nacional de Chiriqui which operates in the Province of Chiriqui, Panama, connecting the capital city, David, with interior cities of that Province and with the Pacific coast, carried the following cargoes in 1943: Vegetable products, 5,544.3 tons, of which rice, totaling 1,390.4 tons, was the greatest single item. Lumber and unfinished timbers totaled 509,551 feet, and other forest products 87.8 feet. Mineral products amounted to 714.6 tons, of which salt totaled 669.4 tons. Poultry carried numbered 1,354, and animals 715. Manufactured products transported amounted to 19,452 tons, of which gasoline constituted 4,113.5 tons. Metal manufactures carried totaled 3,355 tons.

(Continued on p. 37)

Tragic Economic Disruption in Amsterdam: What Will Today's Conditions Mean to Post-Liberation Business?

In Amsterdam, Holland's largest city, electricity is completely cut off, food supplies are sufficient for only a few weeks, and nearly half the population has gone into hiding. This grim picture of conditions prevailing in the German-held city was painted to a correspondent of Aneta, Netherlands News Agency, by a Hollander who left the starvation-menaced capital a few days ago. Amsterdam is like a besieged city, said this man who reached liberated territory after a perilous journey through the German lines. Yet the people are keeping up their spirit in face of heaviest odds.

The great Schiphol airport, close to the city, is reported destroyed by the Nazis. Parts of the nearby countryside are flooded, he said. Fruit and vegetable crops in those areas are ruined. Cows stand up to their bellies in water. Food stocks are running extremely low; the people are living on their last supplies or on hidden stocks which will soon give out. It cannot be expected that the immediate surroundings can provide sufficient food to fill the population's needs. With communications cut, transport of food from areas at a distance from Amsterdam seems out of the question. Yet if no supplies are forthcoming during the next few weeks, a situation of starvation must necessarily develop. The water supply has so far been maintained. Gas is still available during 1½ hours a day, just sufficient to cook scanty meals.

There is no electricity whatsoever. Streetcars do not run. Telephones and radios which depend on current are dead. Theaters and movies are closed. When evening falls the people gather in their unheated houses around a candle, a little oil lamp, or an old bicycle acetylene lantern. They have seen the city's harbors as well as storage installations destroyed by the Germans.

Loyal citizens are helping each other—often, reportedly, at the peril of their lives. They harbor those who have gone into hiding, or secretly bring them food. The army of "underdivers" has recently been swelled immensely by striking railwaymen whose actions have brought all rail transportation to a standstill.

Most of Amsterdam's offices are closed. So are many of the big stores. Those which have kept open have only a few sections working near windows where daylight penetrates. Deeper back, there is utter darkness and stagnation.

Bicycles are about the only means of transportation left. They are employed largely to ride into the rural districts where black-market foodstuffs can still be found. These are smuggled into the city and hidden or used to feed those in hiding. Thousands of persons hardly ever go out of their homes. Travel is out of the question. Life in Holland's once-busiest city is virtually at a standstill.

News by COMMODITIES

Aeronautical Products

Plans for New Type of Airplane, Switzerland

The Dornier Aircraft Works, a German-controlled firm, at Altenrhein, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, are planning to build a small aircraft which can be converted into an automobile. It is said to be a high-wing monoplane with a fuselage shaped like an automobile. The 250-horsepower engine is placed in the back and can be coupled automatically with either the air propeller or the four-wheeled drive. Its flying speed is said to be 250 kilometers per hour. All that is needed to transform it into an automobile is to disconnect and raise the upper part consisting of the hood, nose, and wings, by means of a small crane, the whole manipulation taking only a few minutes.

New Device for Airplanes, Scotland, U. K.

A device which enables an airplane's wheels to be swiveled so that a pilot can land at an angle to the direction in which the nose of the plane points has been perfected by a Scottish flying instructor, states the foreign press.

Tests of the device have been made on an airfield near London.

Automotive Products

Automotive Fan Belts, Brazil

Normal consumption of automotive fan belts is about 40,000 units per year in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. This figure is based upon the registration of 80,000 vehicles in 1941. Approximately 20,000 units are imported annually from the United States.

Local manufacturers produce a fairly complete range of sizes for the most popular makes of vehicles used in Brazil and have potential capacity to satisfy more than the total demand of the country. It is reported, however, that the domestic fan belts have not been able to compete successfully with United States products.

Ecuadoran Imports of Vehicles

Imports of passenger cars into Ecuador in the year ended September 30, 1944, totaled 77, and imports of new trucks and busses 155, compared with 49 and 88, respectively, in 1943.

Motor-Vehicle Situation, Martinique, F. W. I.

Motor vehicles registered on the island of Martinique, French West Indies, as of January 1, 1944, totaled 2,483. Of this number, 1,754 were passenger cars, including private, government, and public cars, and four-wheeled cycle cars. Trucks, including automotive fire-fighting apparatus, sprinklers, and street cleaners, numbered 500. Busses, including all public conveyances seating eight or more passengers totaled 160; trailers, including semi-trailers, 8; and motorcycles and three-wheeled vehicles, 61.

New Vehicles Registered in Egypt

New motor vehicles registered in Egypt during the first 7 months of 1944 amounted to 24 passenger cars and 6 trucks.

Chemicals

Argentine Insecticides and Fungicides

Argentine manufacturers of critical insecticides and fungicides have faced a difficult situation because of the shortage of copper sulfate.

Sufficient white arsenic has been available from Mexico to permit the industry to meet all requirements for calcium arsenate and paris green, but fruit growers are handicapped by a serious shortage of lead arsenate. Production of the latter material from mispickel ore in the Mendoza region is expected to amount to approximately 150 tons in 1944.

Stocks of household insecticides, plus those that can be manufactured from pyrethrum shipments received in 1943 and the carry-over of Lethane concentrate, will probably be sufficient for the 1944–45 season. Pyrethrum plantations established in the San Juan area so far have not yielded the quantities estimated.

What Chance for an Egyptian Iron-and-Steel Industry?

Rich deposits of iron ore are known to exist in Egypt, about 12 miles east of Aswan, states the foreign press. The deposits cover some 300 square miles and contain an estimated total of 980,000,000 tons of good-quality ore.

Since the lack of coal would necessitate the use of electrical blast furnaces, the development of an iron and steel industry is completely dependent on the electrification of the Aswan dam. The project would be economically dependent on the cost of current from this dam.

There are in operation now in Egypt a few foundries for the conversion of scrap, and a small number of workshops manufacturing finished goods from imported iron.

Production of Power Alcohol from Corn, Argentina

The Argentine Government has issued a decree providing for the annual production of up to 120,000,000 liters of power alcohol from corn, says the foreign press.

New Method of Applying Insecticides, Canada

Experiments with the application of insecticides by aircraft spray were conducted in forests in eastern Canada in the campaign to eradicate the spruce budworm, the foreign press reports. A new type of insecticide was used. Effectiveness of the tests will be apparent next spring when the new crop of budworms normally appears.

Consumption of Molding Powder, Palestine

Six-plastic-molding factories in Palestine consume about 60 tons of molding powder annually, principally in the production of tableware and household ware, says a foreign chemical magazine. The capacity of the factories is considerably larger, but output is limited by the supply of molding powder available.

Activity of Swedish Chemical Plants

Stockholm Superfosfat Fabriks A/B, an important Swedish producer of nitrogenous fertilizers, increased its output substantially in 1943, according to the company's annual report. Production of these materials and of calcium cyanamide was sufficient to supply 60 percent of the domestic demand.

The concern's five plants produce fertilizer, carbide, chlorates, perchlorates, nitrogenous products, and other chemicals. Limestone is quarried at Furillen, Gotland, and Mattmar, Jamtland.

Plants at Alby, Stockviksverken, and Ljungaverk operated at full capacity during the year. At Ljungaverk the potassium-nitrate factory was enlarged and experimental production of plastics undertaken.

The carbide works at Trollhattan and the limestone quarry at Mattmar were in operation in 1943, but the Furillen quarry was inactive. Because of the shortage of materials, the Bollnas plant, which manufactures impregnation materials, was not in operation.

The company's net profit in 1943 amounted to 1,810,000 crowns, compared with 2,230,000 in 1942.

Chemical Products, Union of South Africa

Alterations in progress at Umgeni Distilleries, Durban, South Africa, acquired by National Chemical Products, Ltd., are expected to permit more economical production of alcohol, according to the com-

pany's annual report for the year ended March 31, 1944.

A dry-ice plant also is being installed to supply the growing market in Natal. Specialized products will be manufactured at Umgeni for domestic consumption and export, the report states.

Materials Available in U. K.

The following chemicals and related substances are now available in the United Kingdom in experimental quantities: Octachloropropane, asym-heptachloropropane, sym-heptachloropropane, hexachloropropene, octachlorobutane, heptachlorobutene, hexachlorobutene, heptachloropentene, polychloropentane, and hexachlorobutadiene.

Other materials available include dichloroacetic acid, dichloroacetyl chloride, trichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetyl chloride, states the foreign press.

Small quantities of DDT have been allocated by the United Kingdom Ministry of Health to air-raid shelters, although none is available for general civilian use, says a British chemical magazine.

The necessary raw materials for effective fly sprays have been obtainable by insecticide manufacturers in 1944, it is stated.

Coal, Charcoal, Peat, and Fuel Gases

Fuel Situation in Eire

Peat production in Eire has been accelerated during the war to meet industrial and domestic fuel needs. Output amounted to 3,567,000 long tons in the year ended April 30, 1940, and increased to 4,245,000 tons in 1943.

Most of the peat is delivered by truck and railway to parks and other public places in cities from which it is distributed during the winter months.

In normal times, anthracite coal imported from the United Kingdom is used almost exclusively in industry and in urban homes. Recent coal imports have been sufficient to permit only reduced production in essential industries and operation of railways a few days a week.

Charcoal is said to be the only satisfactory substitute fuel for use in anthracite-burning cook stoves, but the high cost of production makes it prohibitive for general use.

Fuels in Germany

The development of fuels in Germany for use in gas generators has not kept up with development of the generators themselves, according to the Nazi press. Certain types of generators, requiring a special kind of fuel, have been promoted, but due consideration has not been given to the quality and quantity of fuel available for their propulsion. Many materials, such as wood, peat, and lignite produce a gas that is a tar-like substance and thus affects the combustion process in the engine, it is said. Fuels which do not present this type of problem are often not available in quantities sufficient to meet needs of generating installations.

American-Textiles Exhibition, Manchester, England

Under the sponsorship of the Cotton Board an exhibition of textiles of American origin was held recently in Manchester, England. The object of the exhibition, which was the third of the series, was to be informative, suggestive, and stimulative to textile designers.

Included in the displays were specimens of the more recent productions of the American textile industry, comprising both dress and decorative fabrics, household articles, industrial cloths and plastic-treated goods. Some 5,000 patterns and samples of current American textile production were shown.

Exceptional interest was aroused by the collection of fabrics demonstrating the latest American developments in heat-resisting and creaseproof finished goods, in samples of vinyon elastic, in wool-like socks made of nylon, in furnishing textiles of velon and in plasticized cotton shoe-soles and various types of plastic-coated fabrics. A comprehensive collection of technical and fashion publications, available, to visitors for reference, proved one of the main attractions.

Coal Mining in New Zealand

Open-cast coal mining is progressing in New Zealand after having been delayed by difficulties in securing mechanical strippers and excavators. Production for coal by this method is expected to approximate 2,000 tons daily by the end of 1944.

The total number employed in or about the coal mines of New Zealand increased to 5,374 in 1943 from 4,997 in 1942.

Operating Coal Mines, U. S. S. R.

Of the 56 coal mines scheduled for restoration in Stalino Oblast, Soviet Russia, before the end of the year, the press reports that all except 3 were expected to be in production in September 1944.

Miners of Voroshilovgrad Oblast reportedly have restored hundreds of coal mines and about 76 kilometers of cutting face since October 1943. Mechanized mining now accounts for 61.7 percent of the output. In the second half of 1944 the total coal output is expected to be two and one-half times the output of the first half of the year.

Production and Deliveries of Peat, U. S. S. R.

The past season's output of the peat department of the Commissariat for Electric Stations, the largest unit of the Soviet Union's peat industry, was reported in early September to be 197,000 tons in excess of the preceding year.

Over 50.3 percent of the lump peat had been dried and 1,500,000 tons delivered to electric power stations and industrial enterprises of the Commissariat.

Construction

Post-War Program, Victoria, Australia

The first part of the post-war public-works program planned for Victoria, Australia, is estimated to cost £50,000,000, states the foreign press. Included in this sum is £7,000,000 for construction and development of a new open-cut mine and fuel briquetting factory; £1,750,000 for irrigation works on the Rocklands scheme, the Murray Valley project, and the Nambrook-Denison scheme; and £1,300,000 for tramway extensions. In addition, the Electricity Commission is planning to make Victoria independent of outside fuel supplies.

School Buildings and Houses, Leeward Islands, B. W. I.

A fund of £200,000 was granted on October 6, 1944, for school buildings and houses in the Leeward Islands, British West Indies. Four new schools are to be built immediately in Antigua; approximately 30 will be erected eventually.

Permits Granted, Medellin, Colombia

Building permits granted in Medellin, Colombia, during recent months have been increasing. The total for the first 9 months of 1944 was 5,016,200 pesos, which is already higher than that for the entire year 1943 (4,483,000 pesos). Dwelling units comprise the major part of the building activity.

Public-Works Projects, Colombia

Through the instrumentality of the Fondo de Fomento Municipal of Colombia, 261 public-works projects have been completed within the last 4½ years, and 1,265 are in the process of completion.

Irrigation Projects, Iraq

Iraq has allotted approximately 437,000 dinars for work on irrigation enterprises during 1944–45. The Government intends to proceed with the preliminary works of the Baikhma Dam, complete the Habbaniya scheme, continue work on the Shamiya River, improve the irrigation system at Diwaniyah, undertake additional works on the Rumaitha scheme, and continue work on the irrigation projects of Diyala, Daghara, Al-Fawar, and Hawaija.

Houses for Farmers in Panama

Designs of houses for the farming population are being prepared by Panama's Ministry of Health and Public Works in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, states the press. Although the plans will be drawn for the use of domestic building materials, the Government proposes to import metal screen cloth, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices to farmers.

The aim will be to provide the small-scale farmer, remote from the cities and not informed about modern building, with instructions as to the construction of a home having all sanitary conveni-

Peruvian Agricultural-Ministry Official Studies Potato Production and Storage

A survey of potato production and storage facilities in this country is the objective of Manuel de Mendiburu, official of the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture in Lima, now making a 3-months' coast-to-coast tour of the United States under the auspices of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Mendiburu's findings will be used by the Peruvian Government in connection with a program aimed at stabilizing the supply and prices of potatoes, corn, beans, and other staples in the South American Republic.

Although the potato originated on the West Coast of South America and the ancient Incas maintained large reserves of the staple as a safeguard against seasonal famine, war-born conditions have frequently caused wide fluctuations in the price and available supply of the product. The stabilization plan of the Peruvian Government is similar to the "perpetual granary" idea in this country.

According to Mr. Mendiburu, the Peruvian Government will purchase potato, corn, and bean production from farmers at fair prices and resell these products, particularly in urban areas, in accordance with demand and ceiling prices fixed by the Government. Produce will be stored in Federally operated warehouses and released for consumption as required. In this manner, available supplies of staples will be kept at a fairly uniform level and wide fluctuations in price and supply will be avoided.

To put this program into effect, Mr. Mendiburu added, Peru has built three new warehouses at Pacasmayo, Sullana, and Canta, is building another at Oroya, and has modernized four existing warehouses at Ica, Huacho, Chincha, and Pimentel for the storage of staples produced in adjacent farmlands. When completed, the Oroya warehouse will have an estimated capacity of almost 9,000,000 pounds of potatoes. The other warehouses will each have a smaller capacity.

The warehouses are built of native materials, with cement and adobe construction predominating. Their construction is such that ventilation and temperature control are made possible without the aid of air-conditioning systems or other artificial sources of control.

ences at a cost little more than his present living quarters.

Prefabricated Dwellings in U. S. S. R.

The present monthly output of a prefabricated house combine in Solikamsk, Molotov Oblast, Soviet Russia, is 10 eight-apartment wooden structures. Within the next 2 years, two more factories producing such dwellings will begin operation in the Molotov Oblast.

Rebuilding the Capital of the Ukraine, U. S. S. R.

The restoration of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, Soviet Russia, is being facilitated by the use of a number of unorthodox building methods suggested by scientific societies of the Republic, states the press. The adoption of these methods has made progress possible, despite shortages of building materials, difficulties in transportation, and a lack of trained personnel and skilled labor.

It has been necessary to make substitutions for lumber, which is produced in inadequate quantities in Russia, in addition to face difficulties in transportation to the southern regions. Bricks salvaged from wrecked buildings are available, however, and a Ukrainian architect has a plan for the use of a light layer of brick in the construction of roofs of dwellings. Another design for industrial buildings makes possible the erection of a brick arch as a roof. Highly durable gypsum also is being used in large quantities to replace lumber.

In cases where the use of lumber cannot be avoided, it is reported that scientists from the Building Institute have developed a treatment for newly cut raw wood which makes possible the immediate use of the wood without the time and equipment usually required for drying lumber.

The use of charred and twisted metal, used cement, and dried glues from old walls has been demonstrated in the construction of new buildings.

Members of the Power Institute, in addition to proposing new operating schemes and repair methods for the Republic's electric stations, have designed and tested the first nonmetal gas-generating unit to work on domestic noncritical fuel. A new economical model for the household stove also has been devised.

Electric welding by a new method and a design for a new welding apparatus have been introduced by a group of scientists. It is claimed that this operation has been improved substantially and the productivity of labor increased tenfold.

A number of new simplified models of metal lathes can be produced in small machine shops and repair stations.

Canal to Replace Irrigation Ditches, U. S. S. R.

Farmers of the Milenfan Valley in the Kirghiz S. S. R., Soviet Russia, have undertaken the construction of a large canal on the Chu River to replace the old system of irrigation ditches in use as a source of water for the expanding rice crop.

In connection with the construction, the Soviet press reports that the river bed was sectioned off by sinking piles of heavy timber into the rocky bottom at numerous strategic spots, then lowering heavy rocks and sod-blocks wrapped in mats of twisted reed. In this manner, the fast current of the Chu River was slowed up, the level raised, and the head of water in the irrigation ditches increased so that the rice fields would receive an adequate flow.

One of the prominent collective farms in the Milenfan Valley has been raising annually a crop of 100,000 poods (1 pood =36.11 pounds) of rice. This crop has enabled the farm to deliver 98,000 poods to the Government in the course of the last 3 years. Agricultural observers in the area have estimated the current crop may yield 200 poods of rice per hectare, with some sectors producing as high as 300 poods.

Erection of Factory Buildings, U. K.

Standard factory buildings of about 50,000 square feet each are to be erected by the Government in the development areas of South Wales, northeast England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. These factories are to be used for wartime production and later for peacetime activity, and are to be located near available labor supply. The five factories allotted to South Wales will be erected at Swansea, Ammanford, Neath, Merthyr, and within the Blackwood-Abercarn-Tredegar area.

Electrical Machinery and Equipment

New Hydroelectric Plant, Brazil

Plans are being made to utilize the Paulo Affonso Falls in northeastern Brazil by building a hydroelectric plant with a generating capacity of from 100,000 to 200,000 kilowatts. This project will furnish electricity to the States of Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, and Bahia. A stock company will be formed to carry this enormous project.

Power Production in Eire

The output of the Electricity Supply Board of Eire for the year ended March 31, 1944, increased to 443,000,000 kilowatt-hours, but demand exceeded supply. The output in 1942–43 was 414,000,000 kilowatt-hours and 378,000,000 kilowatt-hours in 1938–39, stated the foreign press. Water power for 10 months of the past year was fairly abundant, but the Shannon plant output dropped from 293,000,000 kilowatt-hours to 275,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The poor quality of fuel made it difficult to maintain adequate power production in thermoelectric plants.

Progress in Power Development, U. S. S. R.

Recent progress made on power development in the Soviet Union, states the press, is as follows: A new hydroelectric power station on the Bolshaya Almaatinka River at Alma-Ata has been completed; a central heating and power plant is in progress at Ulyanovsk; and restora-

tion work on 17 electric stations on collective farms of north Ossetia has been completed.

An interfarm hydroelectric station has been built on the River Ut by farmers in one of the villages of Sverdlovsk Oblast (Urals), Soviet Russia, the press states. All the basic equipment and mechanism, including the water-chamber and propelling wheel were made of wood, both deciduous and pine. Very little metal was used.

The station produces 35 kilowatts of electric energy. Power is being utilized to electrify the tractor-repair shop, the threshing sheds of collective farms, and to light schools, hospitals, and homes.

Foodstuffs and Allied Products

Agricultural Zone Planned, Panama

The Government of the Republic of Panama is planning to create an agricultural zone in the uncultivated land on both sides of the trans-Isthmian highway connecting Panama and Colon.

The Ministers of Health and Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce reportedly are discussing plans for developing this zone, arousing the interest of small farmers in settling there, and providing technical advice, modern farming equipment, and medical and sanitary assistance.

This zone is expected to become an important source of supply of farm produce for the two terminal cities and also to help solve the transportation problem in bringing farm products from distant points to the centers of population.

Increase in Peruvian Exports

Large increases were shown in Peruvian exports of coffee, canned and fresh salted fish in the first 6 months of 1944 compared with the corresponding period of 1943. Coffee exports rose from 265 to 902 tons, canned fish from 294 to 622 tons, and fresh salted fish from 40 to 1,380 tons.

Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa

Cocoa Situation, Bahia, Brazil

The Cocoa Institute of Bahia reports that while the 1944–45 cocoa crop of Brazil is officially estimated at 2,000,000 bags of 60 kilograms each, it may reach only 1,900,000 bags.

The disease "brown rot" which caused extensive damage to the cocoa fruit in some districts is declining with the approach of drier weather.

Arrivals of cocoa at the port of Bahia in September totaled 158,597 bags, as compared with 176,659 bags in September 1943. Stocks amounted to 206,963 bags at the end of September 1944, as against 306,408 bags at the end of the corresponding month of the past year.

Sacks of Coffee Registered, Colombia

Information from the Office of Control of Exchange, Importations and Exportations of Colombia, indicates that up to September 23, 1944, 1,694,586 sacks of coffee of 70 kilograms each, had been registered against the basic quota of 3,105,000 sacks, leaving a balance of 1,410,414 sacks to be registered.

Ecuadoran Cocoa Situation

Cocoa receipts at the port of Guayaquil, Ecuador, in the first 9 months of 1944 amounted to 233,192 quintals of 101.4 pounds each, a decrease of 28.6 percent as compared with 326,709 quintals in the corresponding period of 1943.

Owing to the favorable market for cocoa in the United States, the price for this commodity has improved progressively in recent months. The maximum price quoted during August on the New York market for Ecuadoran cocoa of the type known as Arriba Superior de la Epoca was $9.50 a quintal, f. o. b. Guayaquil. During September similar grades of cocoa were quoted at $9.875. The price of cocoa on the domestic market also improved slightly during September.

Ecuadoran cocoa exports in September 1944 totaled 1,638,509 kilograms (1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds), valued at $334,871, according to an unofficial source, which amount was equal to total exports in September 1943.

Export Allotment of Tea, India

After reviewing the latest crop position at the request of the tea interests, the Government of India increased the export allotment for the financial year 1944–45 by some 15,000,000 pounds to 379,410,487 pounds, which is 99 percent of India's standard tea export figure.

In April 1944, on the basis of crop estimates then available, the Government had fixed the export allotment at 364,080,770 pounds, or 95 percent of the standard figure.

Coffee Exports and Harvest, Honduras

Exports of clean, washed, and ground coffee from the Puerto Cortes district of Honduras during the quarter ended September 30, 1944, were valued at $39,435, a gain of 20 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1943.

The 1945 coffee harvest shows evidence of surpassing that of 1943, as well as 1944, and may be the best in the history of the country, according to trade estimates.

Dairy Products

Production of Butter, Milk, and Cheese, Cuba

Output of condensed and evaporated milk in Cuba during September and October averaged about 95,000 cases monthly approximately 15,000 cases less than the seasonal high in pre-war years. Distribution to consumers has been about equal to production. Monthly consumption in 1944 is amounting to from 80,000 to 85,000 cases, while in pre-war years it totaled from 70,000 to 75,000 cases. The balance of the increased distribution probably is going into dealers' and consumers' stocks. Stocks now held by producing companies are only 25,000 to 30,000 cases, including the quantities in transit from plant to distributing points.

Manufacture of dried powdered milk has continued on a small scale, probably around 50,000 pounds in September and October.

Butter production in October did not exceed 400,000 pounds, a relatively low level for the seasonal peak of milk production. Current demand was larger than production and butter was expected to be scarce in November.

American Pumping Equipment for Holland

The Netherlands Government has started to procure the necessary machinery and equipment needed to reclaim the vast areas that have been flooded by the Germans, says a statement just issued by the Netherlands Information Bureau. An order for 200 pumps was recently placed with a well-known pump company in this country. These pumps will have a combined capacity of 3,500,000 gallons of water per minute and will be used to drain the flooded lowlands in the existing channels or canals. Orders have also been placed with a U. S. corporation for Diesel engines, for driving power.

Delivery of pumps now on order is scheduled to start early next year. These pumps are 20-, 24-, and 36-inch units. Each is capable of spewing from 15,000 to 26,000 gallons of water per minute through a network of pipes to be shot over the dikes. Centrifugal pumps are being purchased for the job. They are of relatively "low head" type ordinarily used in flood control and drainage. This variety will shoot the water to just clear the dikes.

As distinguished from piston-type steam pumps which receive their power in most instances from coal, these centrifugal pumps are of the Diesel-driven type. Oil is used as fuel, and the Netherlands people believe that they will have a better chance of obtaining the necessary fuel oil than they would bulky coal.

The value of orders placed is $12,000,000 which includes the cost of power plants, pipe materials, and such tools as draglines, bulldozers, tractors, and equipment to repair dikes and locks. "To avoid delay in building power units to drive what pumps may still be usable," an official statement made by F. E. C. Everts, Vice-Chairman of the Netherlands Purchasing Commission, said, "it is necessary that the power plants be *already built* and ready for shipment." United States Government agencies are cooperating by giving clearance on Diesel engines (which stand high on priority lists), says the Netherlands Information Bureau's statement.

Output of cheese is adequate for current consumption. Price relationships favor production of cheese above other dairy products. Little cheese is being held beyond a minimum aging period, however, and it may be scarce by early 1945.

Milk production in Cuba will decline seasonally from November until March or April, and demand during that period is expected to be the greatest on record.

Fish and Products

Eire's Fish Catch

Eire's total catch of fresh sea fish amounted to 161,557 hundredweights (112 pounds) valued at £308,092, in the first 8 months of 1944 compared with 139,455 hundredweights valued at £283,-313 in the corresponding period of 1943. The shell-fish catch was valued at £353,-309 and £325,509, respectively.

Successful Fishing Season, Iceland

The 1944 Icelandic fishing season has been very successful. From January until June 1944, the catch amounted to 163,540 metric tons, chiefly cod and haddock, compared with 127,734 tons during the corresponding period of 1943.

On August 12, 1944, herring operations were 13 percent less than on the same date last year. In the following week, however, the catches increased suddenly, some ships unloading three times in 24 hours. By the end of the month, 174,641 metric tons of herring had been caught as compared with 136,763 tons by August 31, 1943.

When the herring season closed in mid-September, 206,550 metric tons had been delivered to factories for the production of herring oil and meal, as compared with 170,505 tons at the end of the 1943 season. Because of a shortage of barrels, only 33,347 barrels of herring were salted, as compared with 44,850 in 1943.

Future Shipping Outlook: Concise Statement of Maritime Commission's View

The Merchant Marine, one of the oldest industries in the United States, and one of the most complex, is not a business in the usual sense of the word, the Maritime Commission points out in a recent statement. The Merchant Marine is an instrument of national policy, vital in the preservation and development of foreign commerce, and a factor in national defense where it occupies a position second only to the armed forces, according to the Commission.

Because the Merchant Marine is an instrument of national policy, the prospects of world trade, international developments and treaties, and a multitude of other factors affect the status of the Merchant Marine. Disposition of the wartime merchant fleet is a matter for Congress to legislate. At one time or another more than 20 agencies of the Federal Government exercise a measure of jurisdiction over the Merchant Marine, its shipping lines, ships, and seagoing personnel. The Merchant Marine means one thing to the men who go to sea, something else to Americans who may export or import goods or travel on ships, the Maritime Commission maintains.

Questions of the peacetime development of the American Merchant Marine are numerous, hinge on both domestic and international problems and policies. At the present time, agencies concerned declare, it appears that:

1. American-flag shipping will lose some mail revenue and some commercial travel to airlines—the latter doubtless the patronage of travelers who have money and wish to get to their destinations by the fastest means. Pleasure passenger travel, cruise traffic, and other passenger travel will continue to be by ship, the Maritime Commission believes.

2. American-flag shipping will gain revenue from cargo traffic as world trade increases generally. In particular, American ships are expected to carry increased cargo volumes to and from China, India, Africa, and South America, on 16 of the 23 trade routes that logically should be served by American ships, according to the Maritime Commission.

In the decade before this war American ships carried approximately 30 percent of this country's foreign trade. After the war the amount should be increased to approximately 50 percent, according to Admiral Land.

American shipping may begin to return to somewhat normal operations between 6 months and 2 years after the end of hostilities, while continuing to engage in war transport, such as moving cargoes for rehabilitation, it is said.

Wartime restrictions, necessary to control use of cargo space for essential war needs, will be removed in order to restore shipping facilities to normal use as soon as possible. WSA has already removed some restrictions, but it has frozen ships that have been in the east and west coast of South America and Australia trade runs to the routes in which they have been operating, the Maritime Commission says.

3. There will be a boom in travel after the war, and many more Americans will be traveling on American ships, according to the Maritime Commission.

After the war, it is believed, there will be a spurt of travel by those interested in traveling as tourists, those who wish to reestablish trade contacts, supply devastated countries with new machinery, new materials for factories, raw goods, fuels to power machinery. And American ships will be bringing ore, cork, tin, copra, rubber, coffee, and hundreds of other items to the United States.

Fruits and Nuts

Almonds in Spain

The 1944 almond crop of Valencia, Spain, is unofficially estimated at 6,000,-000 kilograms (weight without shells) as compared with the preceding year's crop of 10,000,000 kilograms. The exportable surplus of this season's crop is estimated at from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 kilograms.

Fairly heavy stocks of old-crop almonds were on hand in early October. Stocks of unshelled almonds amounted to 12,000,000 kilograms and shelled almonds 1,500,000 kilograms, according to a trade estimate.

Although purchases within Spain may be made freely, every export transaction must be licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, which collects 5 percent of the net f. o. b. value in the case of shipments to the United States and 7 percent for shipments to other foreign destinations.

Spanish Raisin Industry

The final estimate of the 1944 Malaga (Spain) muscatel raisin crop is placed at 400,000 boxes of 10 kilograms net each, or about 4,000 metric tons of all grades.

The remaining carry-over stocks of the 1943 crop, amounting to about 160,000 kilograms (1 kilogram =2.2046 pounds) of deteriorated fruit suitable only for distilling, were sold at auction in early September by the Raisin Syndicate.

Improved crop prospects and the improbability of any new export market activity have brought about a lowering of the prices officially fixed for the sale of the 1944 production of muscatel raisins. These will average about 20 percent less than the range of prices established for the 1943 crop.

Previous regulations regarding the raisin industry are still in effect and government licenses continue to be required for all raisin exports.

Meats and Products

Hog Situation in Eire

The number of hogs received at bacon-curing factories in Eire during the 35 weeks ended September 2, 1944, was 144,099 compared with 147,331 and 259,-377 during the corresponding periods of 1943 and 1942, respectively.

There were large numbers of unfinished hogs throughout the country, according to the trade, and, with improvement in the feedstuff situation, it was expected that larger numbers would be delivered to the bacon factories. During October each wholesaler and retailer of bacon was entitled to only 30 percent of his average monthly supplies during the basic year ended March 31, 1941. The September quota was 33⅓ percent.

Sheep Slaughtered, Lamb and Mutton Produced, Iceland

A total of 477,500 sheep was slaughtered in Iceland in 1943, approximately 47,000 more than the normal number, because of insufficient fodder. Fewer sheep will be slaughtered in 1944, as the

good hay crop will enable the farmers to feed more sheep through the winter and increase the flocks.

Production of lamb and mutton in Iceland in 1943 totaled 6,345 tons, of which 5,200 tons were frozen, 1,030 tons consumed locally as fresh meat, and 615 tons salted.

Vegetables and Products

Canadian Potato Situation

Canada's 1944 potato crop is estimated at 79,200,000 bushels, an increase of 9 percent above last year's crop of 72,600,000 bushels and the largest since 1934. This near-record crop resulted from the yield increasing from 137 bushels per acre in 1943 to 148 bushels in 1944. The acreage was only slightly higher in 1944.

Production estimates include certified-seed potatoes. This year about 28,000 acres were entered for certification, 26,000 were finally certified, and production of certified seed amounted to 4,000,000 bushels compared with 3,518,000 bushels last year. The exceptionally high proportion of the acreage which passed final inspection this year is attributed to the use of only Foundation and Foundation-A seed. Moreover, aphid infestations were not prevalent. Green Mountain, Katahdin, and Irish Cobbler were the principal varieties certified. More than 1,250,000 bushels of certified-seed potatoes were sold for export before being harvested, and orders continued in October for future delivery.

Canadian supplies of potatoes for domestic consumption will be exceptionally large even in the face of substantial exports, if the crop is as large as first estimates indicate. Canadian per capita consumption of potatoes is approximately 200 pounds, plus a fraction of a pound of sweetpotatoes, while in the United States it is around 130 pounds, plus about 23 pounds of sweetpotatoes. The potato situation in Canada during the crop year beginning August 1, 1944, compared with preceding years, is summarized as follows:

Supply and Demand Situation of Potatoes

[In thousands of bushels—rough estimates in parentheses]

Item	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45
Supply:				
Stocks on August 1	127	67	68	66
Production	65,087	71,470	72,568	[1] 79,233
Imports	657	1,064	395	(300)
Total	65,871	72,601	73,031	79,599
Disposition:				
Seed [2]	10,118	10,654	10,698	10,000
Starch and glucose	[3] 434	742	(1,000)	(1,000)
Dehydration		191	(1,434)	(1,400)
Exports	2,120	1,894	2,535	(3,000)
Shrinkage (20 percent of crop)	13,017	14,294	14,514	15,847
Domestic use	40,182	44,826	42,850	(48,000)

[1] Preliminary figure.
[2] 20 bushels per acre grown in following year.
[3] 1936–40 average.

Most of Canada's potato production is consumed within trucking distance, particularly in Ontario, Quebec, and the Prairie Provinces. Ordinarily, less than 10 percent is shipped by rail to domestic markets, but under wartime conditions the percentage is somewhat higher. During 1943–44 (August–July) a record quantity of 15,124 cars of potatoes was handled in this way.

During 1943–44 potatoes, excluding seed potatoes, unloaded at the 12 principal markets in Canada amounted to 10,826 carloads or approximately 8,100,000 bushels on the basis of 750 bushels per car. This includes the carlot equivalent of less than carload lots and mixed carloads but excludes arrivals by truck. Possibly 400,000 bushels of the foregoing quantity were imported.

During 1942–43 7,419 carloads or approximately 6,300,000 bushels were unloaded, of which possibly 1,000,000 bushels were imported.

Potato imports are nearly all table stock rather than seed. This is in contrast with exports. New potatoes imported from the United States come from a large number of southern states and from California. Usually the Eastern Shore of Virginia is an especially important source for eastern Canada, and California for British Columbia. The heavy importation of old potatoes from Maine last spring was abnormal.

Exports of Onion Seeds, Canary Islands

The western group of the Canary Islands produced a record crop of onion seed in 1944, practically all of which was exported. Onion seed exports in 1944 were valued at $441,750 as against $404,930 in 1943.

Production of Vegetables in Iceland

Potato and turnip crops in Iceland are promising this year. The price of domestic agricultural products has been controlled by Government subsidy since the latter part of 1943, and these products have been under the control of the State Vegetable Monopoly.

Potatoes produced during 1943 totaled 5,500 metric tons, and turnips amounted to 400 metric tons. Estimates for 1944 are 9,500 and 1,200 metric tons, respectively. The spring and summer of 1943 were very cold, and snow fell on the north coast before the vegetable crops could be harvested, accounting for the poor crop.

It was necessary to import 3,850 tons of potatoes from Great Britain between October 1943 and July 1944. Only a small fraction was used for planting.

Iceland's normal consumption of potatoes is estimated to be between 10,000 and 12,000 metric tons annually.

The production of vegetables in greenhouses heated by water from hot springs is playing an increasing role in Icelandic economy. It is estimated that in 1943, 120 metric tons of tomatoes, about 50 tons of cabbages, and more than 30,500 cucumbers were produced in greenhouses.

Glass and Products

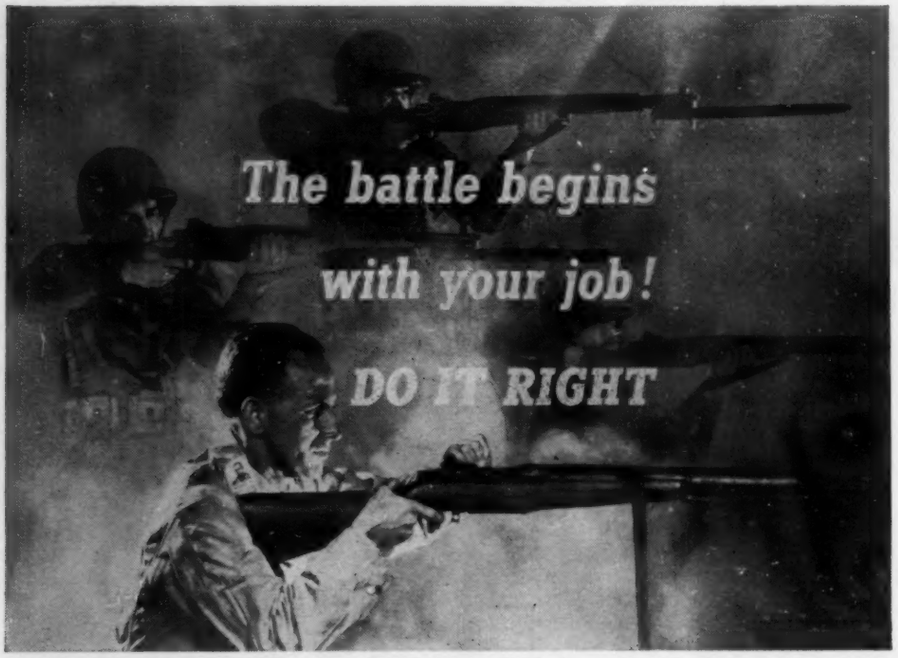
Research Institute To Be Established in India

For the establishment of a Central Glass and Silicate Research Institute at Calcutta, India, the sum of 400,000 rupees has been approved by the Government, the foreign press reports.

Imports, British Honduras

Imports of window glass into British Honduras are considerable in proportion to the population of the colony—annual imports are estimated at 500 cases of 100 square feet, cut to size.

Plate and window glass are the only kinds of flat glass sold commercially in British Honduras. Trade in plate glass



is negligible, inasmuch as it is imported solely for the individual ultimate consumer.

No domestic firms deal exclusively in glass and glass products.

Iron and Steel

Operations in U. S. S. R.

In the iron and steel industry of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, 5 open-hearth furnaces and 5 rolling mills had been restored to operation by September 1944. In addition, 3 blast furnaces, 13 open-hearth furnaces, 17 rolling mills, and 1 coke battery were expected to be ready for operation soon, says the foreign press. By the end of the year 2 more blast furnaces, 5 open-hearth furnaces, 3 rolling mills, and 2 coke batteries are expected to be restored.

The first open-hearth furnace to be restored at the Lenin Metallurgical Plant in Dnepropetrovsk, U. S. S. R., began operations on August 29, 1944, says the press.

Metallurgical plants of the Donets Basin and Don regions are reported to be producing thousands of tons of metal daily. More than one-third of the coke batteries are in operation, but a lack of coking coal interferes with capacity operation.

One of the largest mines in Krivoi Rog iron-ore basin, "the May 1st," is producing more than 1,000 tons of ore daily.

More than one-third of the southern Russian factories for the manufacture of firebrick and other materials for the metallurgical industry have been restored.

In the Urals, at the Chelyabinsk metallurgical plant the first coke battery with an annual capacity of 420,000 tons was completed on August 1, 1944, reports the Soviet Press. A yield of 7,000 tons of coke was reported for the first 10 days of operations. The plant expects to complete a second blast furnace and coke battery, together with chemical shops, before the first of the year.

Leather and Related Products

Peruvian Foreign Trade

Imports of raw hides and leather into Peru during the first 6 months of 1944 were valued at 4,064,000 soles, a 50-percent increase over imports, valued at 2,692,000 soles, in the corresponding period of 1943, but an increase of 258 percent over imports, valued at 1,870,000 soles in the corresponding months of 1942.

Leather-goods imports also increased in value during the first half of 1944, amounting to 1,150,000 soles as compared with values of 831,000 and 558,000 soles for similar imports in the first 6 months of 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Exports of goatskins during the period January to June 1944 totaled 230 metric tons and were valued at 417,000 soles; exports during the corresponding periods in 1943 and 1942 totaled 164 tons, valued at 301,000 soles, and 232 tons, valued at 421,000 soles, respectively.

Hide and Skin Production, Uruguay

Production of hides and skins in Uruguay during August is estimated at 46,496 cattle hides, 2,908 calfskins, and 101,743 sheepskins and lambskins. Of the 1,273 568 kilograms of hides and skins exported in August 1, 143,287 kilograms were salted and 130,281 kilograms were dried.

Business Is the
Greatest Single Force
for Social Good

Lumber and Products

Timber Situation, British Guiana

Approximately 20 percent of all the timber cut in British Guiana, except lignum vitae, is consumed domestically for building purposes and in the manufacture of furniture, boxes, crates, and small schooners. The remainder is exported, usually in log form; pine and some mahogany are shipped in boards.

Timber Production, India

Timber production in India increased substantially in 1942–43, states a foreign lumber publication. Production totaled 836,000 tons in 1942–43, compared with 242,000 in 1940–41, an increase of more than 300 percent. The 1943–44 figures are expected to show a further increase of about 100,000 tons.

Indian timber has had important uses in the manufacture of packing cases, ammunition boxes, railroad ties, huts, telegraph poles, and Army vehicle bodies.

The plywood industry now produces 50,000,000 square feet annually.

Forest conservation is included in the post-war plans of the State of Travancore, India. A plywood industry also will be established in the State.

Nicaraguan Exports

Nicaraguan mahogany shipments in August showed a substantial increase over the preceding month.

Pine lumber was exported in considerable quantities in both July and August to neighboring countries.

Anticipated Fellings, Sweden

Timber fellings probably will increase in Sweden during the winter season inasmuch as trade sources anticipate the opening of markets which have been closed during the war, says a European lumber journal. Likewise, no large amounts of sawn goods intended for shipment next year are likely to remain unsold, as a result of the expectation that timber exports outside the blockaded zone will be resumed in 1945.

Machinery, Other Than Electrical

Post-War Textile-Machinery Market, Chile

Chile reportedly will be a good post-war market for textile machinery inasmuch as a large portion of the equipment now in use is obsolete and of the nonautomatic type. It probably will take from 6 to 8 years after textile machinery is available to effect a change to modern equipment.

In 1943, Chilean imports of textile machinery decreased 66.6 percent in weight and 34.9 percent in value as compared with 1937.

Production in Palestine

The production of machinery in Palestine has greatly increased within the past 6 years. In 1937, the 910 workers employed in the major machine shops produced machinery valued at £P217,000; the number of workers had increased to 4,170 by 1943, and the value of production was £P2,120,000.

Medicinals and Crude Drugs

Mint Oil Production, Sao Paulo, Brazil

During the 1943–44 season, 300 tons of mint oil, or approximately 150 tons of menthol, were produced in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. It was reported in October that plantings for the 1944–45 crop had been delayed from 1 month to 6 weeks because of the unseasonable drought, but if the rainfall was adequate, mint production for the 1944–45 harvest would probably amount to 500 tons of crude oil or about 250 tons of menthol, according to officials of the Secretariat of Agriculture.

Peruvian Foreign Trade

Peruvian imports of pharmaceutical specialties during the first half of 1944 were valued at 7,296,000 soles, compared with 3,820,000 soles during the corresponding period in 1943.

Exports of cinchona bark from Peru increased from 16 metric tons, valued at 303,000 soles, in the first 6 months of 1943 to 462 metric tons, worth 837,000 soles, in the corresponding period of 1944.

Motion Pictures and Equipment

Market, Quebec, Canada

A new market for educational and industrial motion pictures on 16-millimeter films is developing in the Province of Quebec, Canada, where United States films of various kinds are popular. Larger schools are already equipped with 16-millimeter projectors, and enlargement of the market for educational subjects is envisaged. Success of the motion picture as a means of training military personnel has attracted the attention of industrial concerns, and some manufacturing plants are now instructing workers by this method.

The Province of Quebec, like all of Canada, is considered as a unit with the United States in the distribution of motion pictures, and important motion-picture companies have their own distribution offices in Montreal as they have in large centers in the United States. For the most part, the block system is employed, and theater managers contract for a given number of films during the year. While there is some dissatisfaction with the system, no action has been taken to change it.

At present, United States films have little competition in the Province, but in peacetime competition was offered by films imported from France. A few prewar films are still being shown. Seventy-five percent of the population is French-speaking, and, while English is generally understood in the larger centers, in some of the more remote areas only French is spoken. United States films with French subtitles are not well liked, but a few films dubbed in French and intended originally for export to France have proved very popular.

In the post-war period there will doubtless be a demand for films from France as well as from the United States. British films are not expected to occupy an important place in the Quebec market inasmuch as there has been little preference for them in the past. New competition is developing from a local producing firm established near Montreal. Films will be made in French for the French Canadians and for export to France, but planned operations are on a modest scale, and the first film has not been completed yet.

The tastes of the theater-going audiences in Buebec are similar to those in the United States, but there is a general preference for pictures that have an important story element if they are in English. If pictures dubbed in French should be generally distributed, the need for a strong story would not be so great.

Nonferrous Metals

Gold Production, Brazil

Nearly 87 percent of the gold mined in Brazil is produced by the St. John d'El Rey Mining Co., a British company that has been operating in Brazil for 113 years. In addition to the 100-year-old mine of Morro Velho in Vova Lima near Belo Horizonte, from which between 2,500 and 3,000 kilograms of gold are supplied annually, the company in 1943 extracted 120,000 tons of ore from the Espirito Santo group, 7,700 tons from Bicalho, and 24,900 from Faria deposits. The ore averages 12.20 grams of gold per ton.

Copper Production in Chile

Production of 497,150 metric tons of copper in Chile in 1943 represented an increase of 84,000 tons over the pre-war record output reached in 1937, states the foreign press.

Production, New Zealand

An official report of gold and silver production in New Zealand in 1943 shows output of 149,150 ounces of gold valued at £NZ1,528,851 and 280,786 ounces of silver, worth £NZ38,763.

Sixty-five percent tungstic acid content concentrates produced in New Zealand in 1943 totaled 116 long tons, compared with 70½ tons of similar grade concentrates in 1942. Other strategic nonferrous metals produced in 1943 included small quantities of mercury and manganese.

Exports from Peru

Exports of nonferrous metals from Peru rose from a total of 66,245 metric tons in the first half of 1943 to 85,281 metric tons in the corresponding period of 1944.

Comparing the first 6-month periods of 1943 and 1944, shipments of refined lead bars advanced from 13,018 metric tons to 27,590 metric tons, copper bars (with gold and silver) increased from 13,320 to 14,914 tons, lead concentrates from 2,295 to 9,596 metric tons, and tungsten concentrates from 220 to 293 metric tons. Decreases are reported in exports of zinc concentrates from 22,229 to 16,909 metric tons, copper concentrates from 8,897 to 7,021 tons, vanadium concentrates from 761 to 696 tons, and refined bismuth bars from 301 to 260 tons.

Jute in Brazil: The Output Is Mounting Swiftly

Technological studies made in Brazil have proved that jute cultivated in the Amazon is as good as (and sometimes superior to) that cultivated in India, the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau maintains in a recent statement. The government of the Brazilian State of Amazonas has actively sponsored jute production during the past few years.

As a result of new experiments and the perfection of planting methods, the production of Amazonian jute is expected to reach the rather extraordinary total of 6,500,000 kilograms this year; in 1937 the amount was only 11,000 kilograms, while in 1939, last year before the outbreak of World War II, it had advanced only to 171,000.

Brazil's intensified jute production has greatly decreased the country's importation of that fiber. Jute imports dropped from 34,500,000 kilograms in 1937 to 8,700,000 in 1941.

Brazil's jute-manufacturing industry has also experienced what the Government Trade Bureau calls "a very favorable development."

The country has already begun *exportation* of manufactured jute products. In 1939 Brazil sold the foreign market 15,310 kilograms of bags and 112,390 kilograms of other items in this field—while in 1940 the amount of such exports had mounted to 105,536 kilograms of bags and 283,277 kilograms of other jute products. The South American countries were the principal buyers of Brazilian jute products.

In 1943, says the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Brazil manufactured, in all, 46,667,264 burlap bags—the rather astonishing proportion of 63 percent being consumed by the busily productive markets of the State of São Paulo.

Nonmetallic Minerals

Production and Exports, Brazil

Development of the Brazilian mining industry during the past 4 years has made possible the exportation of precious minerals, including industrial diamonds, mica, and quartz crystal. Authorizations to prospect totaled 3,232, and authorizations to operate reached 182.

The discovery of a large deposit of quartz crystal near Cristalina, Goiaz, Brazil, has attracted approximately 2,000 prospectors. The crystal is found at a depth of about 4 feet. Production during the first week was valued at $50,000 (United States currency).

Cement Supply Situation Improved, Eire

Restrictions have not been removed from the sale and distribution of cement in Eire, but the supply situation has improved and purchase permits are more freely issued than formerly, says an October report.

Phyophyllite Production, Newfoundland

Newfoundland phyophyllite, reported to be of the aluminous rather than the magnesite variety, is said to be suitable for use in the ceramic, rubber, and cosmetics industries. Possible annual production is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 tons.

The only commercial deposit in Newfoundland is located at Manuels, Conception Bay.

Peruvian Exports of Portland Cement

Exports of portland cement from Peru in January through June 1944 decreased to 2,550 metric tons (203,000 soles) from 4,502 metric tons (344,000 soles) in the comparable period of the preceding year.

Imports falling in the classification of stone, earthenware, and glassware increased in value from 3,119,000 soles in January–June 1943 to 4,548,000 soles in January–June 1944.

Shortage of Portland Cement, Switzerland

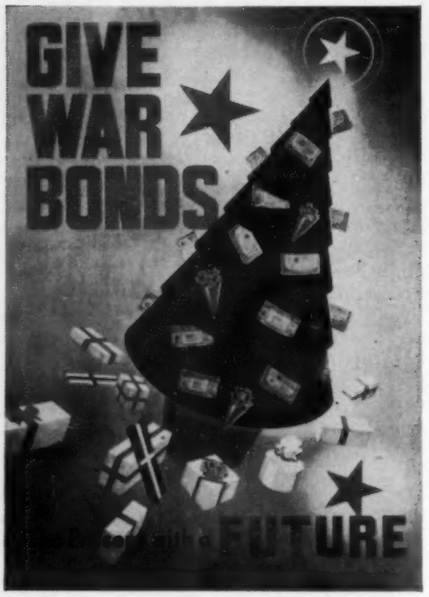
The shortage of portland cement being experienced in Switzerland in October was attributed to a recent reduction in coal imports from Germany.

Beginning October 1, 1944, cement purchases without a permit were limited to 1 ton monthly to building contractors, master masons, and master plasterers; 250 kilograms to bricklayers; and 50 kilograms to other (nonprofessional) persons.

Barite Production, U. K.

The present rate of barite production in Great Britain, at 100,000 tons a year, could be doubled, says the foreign press, pointing to improvements that are needed to meet foreign competition after the war.

The press item recommends the establishment of testing stations to advise producers on the most suitable uses of particular types of material, more cooperation in the mining and processing of



barite in general, and the development of new uses for barite and barium compounds.

Oils and Oilseeds

Coconut-Oil Production, Ceylon

Production of copra in Ceylon in 1944 is estimated at about 245,000 short tons, as compared with approximately 300,000 tons in 1943, says the British press. Roughly half of the total is exported as copra, and the remainder is crushed for oil.

Coconut-oil production for 1944 is forecast at about 30 percent below the 95,000 tons produced in 1943, the reduction being attributed primarily to the war situation. It is stated also that production will show a downward trend for a number of years to come. In 1944 domestic consumption will account for 40 to 50 percent of the oil produced, according to the reports. Construction of floating pipe lines and bulk-storage tanks for coconut oil is under way in harbor areas, but these facilities are not expected to be put into operation before the end of 1944.

Copra exports during the first half of 1944 reportedly declined by 70 percent from the record level during the first half of 1943, and the total for 1944 may not exceed 65 percent of that for 1943. Exports of coconut oil during the first 8 months of 1944 declined by 12 percent as compared with the corresponding period in 1943.

Increased Production of Copra, Fiji Islands

Production of copra in the Fiji Islands increased slightly in 1943 and would have increased still more had sufficient labor been available, states the foreign press. Exports for 1943 amounted to 17,717 tons, compared with 16,861 tons in 1942.

Sunflower Cultivation in Hungary

The cultivation of sunflowers in Hungary, stimulated by certain governmental measures, has been extremely successful. In the Batchka region, the area under cultivation was increased from 42,800 acres in 1942, to 85,600 acres in 1943 and to 107,000 acres in 1944, says the foreign press.

Vegetable-Oil Extraction, Iraq

A vegetable-oil extracting company in Iraq began production early in 1944 and is now processing edible oil, salad oil, and olive oil. This plant has a total daily capacity of approximately 10 tons.

Linseed Production, New Zealand

At present more than 400,000 gallons of linseed oil, or one-half of New Zealand's annual requirements, are being manufactured domestically.

Paper and Related Products

Paper Imports and Exports, Peru

Peruvian imports of paper and paper products during the first 6 months of 1944 were valued at 9,452,000 soles, an increase of 34 percent over the average value of similar imports in corresponding months of 1943 and 1942.

Exports of wrapping paper during the January–June period of 1944 dropped sharply, totaling only 383 metric tons, valued at 433,000 soles, a decrease of 28 percent in volume and 40 percent in value from the average for the corresponding periods of 1943 and 1942.

Production to be Increased by Swedish Company

An increase of about 15,000 tons in the capacity of Billerud's Gruvon and Saffle paper mills of Sweden is being anticipated, according to a foreign publication. Annual production at present is approximately 50,000 tons.

Also, a Tomlinson plant is to be installed in the sulfate section of the Gruvon mill.

Petroleum and Products

Argentine Imports

Between January 1 and June 1, 1944, Argentina imported 499,300 tons of fuels and lubricants valued at 38,610,700 paper pesos. These imports represent an increase of 15.3 in volume and 7 percent in value over the 432,900 tons valued at 36,068,700 paper pesos imported in the corresponding period of 1943.

Gasoline and Kerosene Shortages, Eire

The position of gasoline and kerosene continues difficult in Eire, says the British press. Plans have been made to stretch available quantities of both fuels in an effort to meet highly important needs. Gasoline is being strictly rationed and little hope is held for a favorable modification of restrictions in the near future. Supplies of kerosene, over and above that required for industrial and

agricultural purposes, will be uniformly distributed for domestic uses, but authorities believe that allocation of special allowances to tradesmen for workshops cannot be made.

Because of the shortage of electricity in Dublin during the summer months, electric streetcars were temporarily replaced by motorbusses. An improvement in the electricity position has made possible the resumption of electric-car operations and the consequent removal of busses, which may alleviate somewhat the gasoline situation in that city.

It is not expected that private cars will return to the roads in the near future since supplies of gasoline are still only about 20 percent of normal. The present rate of importation of oil products is scarcely sufficient to maintain transportation of goods and passengers in essential service.

Lubricating oil is in short supply, and special difficulty is being encountered in meeting the needs of vehicles engaged in heavy hauling.

Canadian Imports

Despite concentrated efforts to locate and develop new sources of petroleum, Canada is still importing substantial quantities of this commodity. Imports during the first 8 months of the current year were valued at $63,738,000 compared with $58,651,000 in the corresponding period of 1943, states an official Canadian publication.

Consumption, Honduras

Honduran consumption of refined petroleum products during August totaled 36,516 barrels, of which fuel oil for essential war industries accounted for slightly more than 25,000 barrels. Total consumption for the first 8 months of the current year totaled 307,595 barrels, of which fuel oil accounted for more than two-thirds. According to estimates, 140,717 barrels of refined products will be consumed in the last 4 months of the year.

Gasoline Production and Sales, Union of South Africa

Production of crude oil from torbanite deposits in the Union of South Africa is sufficient to yield about 7,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually, states the foreign press. Operations are being carried on by the South African Torbanite Mining and Refining Co., in which the British Burmah Petroleum Co. holds a big interest.

Plans to increase production facilities by more than 100 percent have been announced, and it is expected that the new units will be in operation by the end of 1945. The company's gasoline sales are protected by an agreement with the gasoline groups, and through arrangement with the Union Government, no bitumen may be imported into the country until after the company's entire output has been sold.

So far, a major share of the company's profits have been derived from the sale of byproducts, but the recent increase in established price of gasoline in the Union will give the company considerable additional revenue.

Crude-Oil Production, U. K.

An oil field in Great Britain, proved just before the outbreak of the war, is currently producing crude oil at the rate of about 100,000 tons a year, states the British press. For reasons of security the exact location of the field has been kept secret.

Crude oil produced in the area is said to be of good quality. The field has been electrified, and technicians from the United States have served in an advisory capacity in the development of the production.

Railway Equipment

Locomotive Construction, Australia

The most powerful engine to operate on Australia's narrow-gage lines has been built at railway workshops in Victoria, states the European press.

The locomotive is the first of its type designed and built entirely in the Southern Hemisphere. It contains duplicate engine units connected by a boiler unit, and water tanks at both ends. Water and coal are carried on the locomotive, which is 84 feet long, in place of on a separate tender.

Rubber and Products

Production of Synthetic-Rubber Tubes, Canada

An improved inner tube, made of butyl rubber, is in production in Canada and already it is beginning to come on the market, states the British press. The opinion has been expressed that the new tube will prove to be as good as the natural-rubber product.

In the early months of Canadian production of synthetic-rubber tubes, the Buna-S type of rubber was used. This type of rubber, however, is said to be less suitable for inner tubes than for tires, because of its tendency to crack. With the of butyl synthetic rubber, a vastly better inner tube is being turned out. Canada's synthetic-rubber plant at Sarnia is believed to be capable of supplying all or nearly all the butyl for the planned program of inner-tube production. The quantity now under production is not expected to do more than meet the needs of some of the essential users who are eligible to buy synthetic-rubber tires.

Shipbuilding

Iceland Orders Trawlers From Sweden

The Government of Iceland has placed orders for 45 motor-driven trawlers to be built in Sweden, according to press reports from Iceland. Delivery was requested before June 1945. Fifteen of the trawlers are to be 50 tons each and 30 are to be 80 tons each. It is estimated the 50-ton boats, completely finished, will cost 340,000 crowns each, and the 80-ton boats 430,000 crowns each.

Soaps and Toiletries

Production, Jamaica, B. W. I.

In 1942, 3,872 long tons of laundry soap, valued at £108,000, were manufactured in Jamaica. Minor items of domestic output included cosmetics and perfumes, according to the foreign press.

Soap Production, Iraq

Iraq has three large plants capable of producing 3,500 metric tons of soap annually and eight smaller plants with a combined output of 5,000 metric tons of soap per annum by the cold process. During the second quarter of 1944, these factories could operate at only a small part of their productive capacity because of lack of oil.

Special Products

Match Shortage, Eire

The shortage of matches in Eire was still acute in October, and no improvement in the supply situation was expected for some time. Dealers could not allot even one box a week to regular customers.

Textiles and Related Products

Argentine Textile Industry

Argentina's textile industry is highly developed and employs approximately 70,000 workers, states a foreign publication.

Cotton mills are concentrated in the Buenos Aires area and in 1943 comprised 25 spinning mills, 126 weaving mills, and 149 knitting mills. Jute, sisal, and other miscellaneous fibers are handled in 15 mills, and the knitting of silk and rayon is carried on in 160 mills. These not only supplied the domestic market but also exported to other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Among the exports in 1942 were 420 tons of cotton woven cloth, 984 tons of cotton knitted cloth, 25 tons of woven silk and rayon, and 118 tons of woven and knitted silk and rayon.

Wool and Products

Canadian Imports

Imports of raw wool into Canada in the first 8 months of 1944 totaled 19,600,000 pounds compared with 55,300,000 pounds for the corresponding months of 1943, state a Dominion publication. Imports of tops dropped to 3,600,000 pounds in contract with the 6,000,000 pounds brought in during the period January to August 1943.

Wool Production and Sales, Uruguay

September deliveries of wool to the market at Montevideo, Uruguay, from the interior amounted to 181,648 kilograms, and the addition of 195,378 kilograms delivered by truck and cart during August, but not previously reported, brings the total for the wool season—October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944—to 61,300,642 kilograms. This is an increase of less than 1 percent over 1942–43 deliveries which aggregated 60,934,234 kilograms.

Clipping for the 1944–45 season began early in September, but a sharp drop in temperatures, accompanied by heavy rains, during the month resulted in the loss of approximately 25,000 head of newly shorn sheep.

Exports of wool for the 12 months ended September 30, 1944, amounted to 108,421 bales, compared with shipments of 103,605 bales in 1942–43.

Wearing Apparel

Canadian Sales

Canadian sales of women's apparel, at the retail level, during August were about 11 percent above similar sales in August 1943, and sales of men's clothing increased 5 percent, states a Dominion publication.

Regional gains, however, varied widely from the average set for the country as a whole. The Prairie Provinces showed the greatest increase in sales of women's apparel, or 17 percent, and only an insignificant increase in the sales of men's clothing. Ontario recorded an increase of 14 percent in the sales of women's apparel and 8 percent in men's clothing. In the Maritime Provinces the gain in the sales of women's apparel roughly approximated that shown for the whole country, but a decline of 2 percent was registered in sales of men's clothing.

Tobacco and Related Products

Cigarette Shortage, Iraq

No estimates have been made as to the size of the Iraqi tobacco crop, but reports from the northern districts early this year were favorable, and the Tobacco Monopoly has requested an appropriation for the construction of additional warehouses to accomodate an anticipated increase in the crop.

Cigarette manufacturers (whose combined annual output is approximately 1,300,000,000 cigarettes) were still complaining during the first quarter of the year that they were not getting enough tobacco to meet the unprecedented demand for machine-made cigarettes. It is said that the shortage of cigarette paper and the smuggling of cigarettes into Iran are also prime factors in the Iraqi cigarette shortage.

Planting Commenced in Nayarit, Mexico

The transplanting of tobacco seedlings commenced early in October in the State of Nayarit, Mexico's leading tobacco-producing State. Plantings of 20,000 hectares were anticipated. This is equal to the preceding season's cultivation.

Tobacco Crop, Nyasaland

The native-grown tobacco crop in Nyasaland this season totaled approximately 10,000,000 pounds of fire-cured leaf, which sold at auction for an average of 8½ pence per pound, it is reported in the foreign press. The European crop of flue-cured leaf averaged 12¼ pence for a total of about 2,000,000 pounds.

Latin American Exchange Rates

NOTE.—Averages are actual selling rates for sight drafts on New York, in units of foreign currency, per dollar, with the following exception: Cuba—United States dollar to the peso. The peso of the Dominican Republic, the Guatemalan quetzal, and the Panamanian balboa are linked to the dollar at 1 to 1; the Haitian gourde is fixed at 5 gourdes to a dollar.

Country	Unit quoted	Type of exchange	Average rate			Latest available quotation		
			1942 (annual)	1943 (annual)	August 1944 (monthly)	Rate	Approximate equivalent in U. S. currency	Date
Argentina	Paper peso	Official A	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73	$0.2681	Sept. 16, 1944
		Official B	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23	.2364	Do.
		Bid	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	.2024	Do.
		Free market		4.06	4.0450	4.035	.2478	Do.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Controlled	46.46	42.91	42.42	42.42	.0236	Oct. 24, 1944
		Curb	49.66	45.42	50.00	5.50	.0183	Do.
Brazil	Cruzeiro [1]	Official	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	.0606	Sept. 11, 1944
		Free market	19.64	19.63	19.565	19.50	.0513	Do.
		Special free market	20.52	20.43	20.30	20.00	.0500	Do.
Chile	Peso	Special	19.37	19.37	19.37	19.37	.0516	Oct. 7, 1944
		Export draft	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	.0400	Do.
		Free market	31.75	32.37	31.69	31.70	.0315	Do.
		"D. P." [2]	31.13	31.00	31.00	31.00	.0323	Do.
Colombia	do	Commercial bank	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.746	.5727	Do.
		Bank of Republic	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.755	.5698	Do.
		Curb	1.77	1.76	1.75	1.75	.5714	Do.
Costa Rica	Colon	Uncontrolled	5.71	5.65	5.6776	5.67	.1764	Aug. 30, 1944
		Controlled	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	.1779	Do.
Cuba	Peso	Free	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.0000	Sept. 23, 1944
Ecuador	Sucre	Central Bank (official)	14.39	14.10	14.10	14.10	.0709	Sept. 26, 1944
Honduras	Lempira	Official	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	.4902	Sept. 5, 1944
Mexico	Peso	Free	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	.2062	Sept 30, 1944
Nicaragua	Cordoba	Official	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	.2000	Oct. 14, 1944
		Curb		5.16	5.76	6.10	.1639	Do.
Paraguay	Paper peso	Official	333.00	[3] 333.00				
	Guarani [4]	do		3.10	3.10	3.09	.3236	Do.
Peru	Sol	Free	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	.1538	Do.
Salvador	Colon	do	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	.4000	Sept. 5, 1944
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	.5263	Oct. 21, 1944
		Free	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	.5263	Do.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Controlled	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	.2985	Sept. 5, 1944
		Free	3.45	3.35	3.35	3.35	.2985	Do.

[1] Under law of Oct. 6, 1942, the cruzeiro became the unit of currency, replacing the milreis. Since Nov. 1, 1942, exchange quotations have been in terms of cruzeiros and centavos to the dollar.
[2] Disvonibilidades proprias (private funds).
[3] Used until Nov. 7, when the paper peso was replaced by the guarani.
[4] New currency unit instituted as of Nov. 8, 1943.

NOTE.—Special rates apply to automotive equipment and agricultural machinery imported from the United States into Argentina.

Ecuadoran Government Has Salt for Sale

The Consulate General of the Republic of Ecuador, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., informs the U. S. Department of Commerce that the Ecuadoran Government is interested in making contacts with U. S. importers of salt. According to information received by the Acting Consul General, the Ecuadoran Government is prepared to ship during the present year 100,000 quintals of salt (1 quintal equals 100 pounds). This amount would be increased starting from January 1945 if there should be a demand for larger quantities.

Interested parties should communicate directly with Dirección General de Estancos, Quito, Ecuador—*not* with the New York Consulate General.

Trade-Mark Applications

Argentina.—Notice of applications for registration of the following trade-marks was published in the Boletín Oficial of October 24, 1944. Opposition must be filed before November 27, 1944:

Trade-mark	Class number	Product
Goodwill	17	Entire class.
Michigan	10	Do.
Saia	20	Do.
Radio Cine	18	Do.
Condor	13	Do.

Notice of applications for registration of the following trade-marks was published in the Boletín Oficial of October 31, 1944. Opposition must be filed before December 4, 1944:

Trade-mark	Class number	Product
Repella	2	Entire class.
Boston	6	Do.
Arka	8	Do.
Penecina	2	Do.
Carpano	23	Do.

Brazil.—Notice of applications for registration of the following trade-marks was published in the Diário Oficial. Opposition must be filed within 60 days from the date of publication:

Trade-mark	Class number and product	Date of publication
		1944
Diazid	1—Chemical products used in the industries, photography and chemical analysis; anticorrosives.	Oct. 21.
Cambridge	36—Articles of clothing	Do.
Omega	2—Chemical products used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.	Do.
Cleopatra	48—Perfumery and soaps	Do.
Record	10—Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of man or animals.	Do.
Atlantic	do	Do.
Dragâro	5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 16	Do.
Lilly	48—Perfumery and soaps	Do.
Atlas	1 — Chemical products used in the industries, photography and chemical analysis; anti-corrosives.	Do.
Bassacril	10—Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of man or animals.	Do.
Savolin	48—Perfumery and soaps	Do.
Cologne	do	Do.
Stencil	do	Do.
Imperial	40 — Furniture and upholstery.	Do.
Acrisina		Do.
Glace	59—Cotton thread	Do.
Menthol-Snow	1—Chemical products used in the industries, photography, and chemical analysis; anticorrosives.	Do.
Do	3—Chemical products prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.	Do.
Alfecida	do	Do.
Rod	9—Musical instruments	Do.
Melodia	do	Do.
Paganini	do	Do.
Lyra	do	Do.
Colpex	3—Chemical products prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy.	Do.
Genexil	do	Do.
Petidinal	do	Do.
Hamol	48—Perfumery and soaps	Do.
Vitamol	do	Do.
Aladin	8—Dry and storage electric batteries.	Do.
Majestic	10—Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to the health of man or animals.	Do.
Faxina	1—Chemical pruducts used in industries, photography, and chemical analysis; anticorrosives.	Do.
Tres Flores (picture of three leaves).	42—Fermented liquors and spirits.	Do.
Vimbão (with picture of three leaves).	do	Do.
Olimpicus	do	Do.
Nevralgin	3—Pharmaceutical preparation.	Do.
Opoginol	3—Pharmaceutical and medicinal product.	Do.
Sulby	3—Pharmaceutical and medicinal specialty.	Do.
Policrinina	3—Pharmaceutical specialty.	Do.
Sargent	17—Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.	Do.

El Salvador.—Notice of applications for registration of the following trademarks was published on the date indicated in the Diário Oficial. Opposition must be filed within 90 days from the date of publication:

Trade-mark	Product	Date of publication
		1944
Sulfarsevan	Chemical and pharmaceutical products.	Oct. 2.
Taca	Posters, lables, airplanes, and other vehicles connected with the TACA company.	Oct. 3.
El Quequeisque	Coffee and balsam	Oct. 7.
Deseptyl	Chemical and pharmaceutical products.	Oct. 21.
Meda	Watches and parts	Do.
Tuil	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.	Do.
Iglu	Cakes, sweets, jams, etc	Do.
Diadema	Milk, cheese, and other milk products.	Do.
Arizona	Cigarettes	Oct. 24.

It's not too Early to put Your Post-War Planning to Work

Trade Lists

The Commercial Intelligence Unit has recently compiled the following trade lists of which mimeographed copies may be obtained by American firms from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The price is $1 a list for each country.

Lumber, Importers, Agents and Exporters—Cuba and Uruguay.

Machinery, Importers and Distributors—Surinam.

Office Supplies and Equipment, Importers and Dealers—Peru.

Pulp and Paper Mills—Chile and Dominican Republic.

Promising Future Envisaged for India's Iron and Steel Industry

The cost of production in India of high-quality basic and foundry pig iron is as low as in any other country, says an Indian steel official quoted by the foreign press. As proof of this fact, attention is called to the pre-war exportation of large quantities at competitive prices to Central European countries, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

The iron and steel industry in India has almost inexhaustible resources of raw materials. A shortage of metallurgical coke is expected in a generation or two, but India has large quantities of fuel that could be used for the production of electricity, and the trend toward the introduction of electric furnaces is expected to continue.

Permission to construct a $4,566,211 shipyard at Seville, Spain, is being sought by the Empresa Nacional Elcano, according to a September report.

Organic-Chemical Trade in Present-Day Mexico

(Continued from p. 7)

be expected. As concerns production, it is possible that isolated attempts will be made to invade the field of coal-tar intermediates, and even finished goods. In aliphatic chemicals, vastly increased production, particularly in the field of acids, is expected shortly.

Consumer Market Growing

Mexico's consumption of organic chemicals over the past 5 years had an estimated annual value of 50,000,000 pesos, or over 10,000,000 dollars. The annual increase, with the exception of a slight decrease in 1943 over the preceding year, obviously caused by the shortage of certain chemicals in the United States, has shown a healthy growth of the market. This steady growth promises to be vastly accelerated in the post-war years, owing to the increasing industrialization of the country. Increased activity during recent years and present expansion plans in almost every field of industrial and commercial enterprise augurs well for a phenomenal expansion in the country's consumption of organic chemicals.

Jute Situation Discussed

Proposed revision of the War Production Board policy governing the allocation of raw jute in the Government's stockpile and the processing of applications for authorizations to make private importations of jute fibers from mills in Calcutta, India, were discussed at a recent meeting of the Jute Spinners' Industry Advisory Committee in Washington.

The importance of delivering full military requirements of wrapping twine and marline before January 1 was emphasized by Government officials. They reported that there is still a large quantity of twine and marline that must be manufactured for military purposes during the fourth quarter of 1944.

Though industry members promised that they would make every possible effort to meet the requirements of the military program, they disclosed that they are experiencing difficulty in tarring hemp goods because of labor shortages and the lack of adequate tarring facilities.

Navy officials have initiated steps to place the hard and soft fiber industries on the "must" job referral list with Urgency Production Committees, in line with the listing already given for the production of wire rope centers.

Norway, today, has at least 200 underground newspapers—which is just about the number of free newspapers in circulation before the German invasion, states the foreign press.

U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

(Developments Communicated to the Trade Controls Unit up to Monday, November 20, 1944)

The Foreign Economic Administration has issued the following Current Export Bulletins:

No. 580—*Current Export Bulletin No. 209, November 14, 1944*

CHANGES IN GENERAL LICENSES—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS, AND HEALTH SUPPLIES

Commodity	Department of Commerce Schedule B number	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Animal products, edible:				
Other edible animal products, n. e. s. (include buttermilk, dog food, empty gelatin capsules, suet, whey, turtle meat, rennet, junket, frog legs and edible casein).	0099.00			
Lecithin	0099.00	(1)	K	Immediately.
Other edible animal products, n. e. s.	0099.00	None	None	
Animals and animal products, inedible:				
Animal products, inedible, n. e. s. (include fish essence, fish for bait, crude catgut, and gelatin for photographic use).	0999.98			
Beeswax	0999.98	None	None	
Blood, dried, soluble, for commercial use	0999.98	None	None	
Catgut, crude	0999.98	None	None	
Fish essence and fish bait	0999.98	None	None	
Spermaceti wax	0999.98	None	None	
Other inedible animal products, n. e. s.	0999.98	None	K	Do.
Glue of animal origin, other than casein	0942.98	None	K	Do.
Chemical specialties:				
Calcium cyanide	8205.96	None	K	Do.
Cements for sealing cans	8273.00	None	K	Do.
Dextrine or British gum	8233.00	None	K	Do.
Ester gums	8251.00	None	K	Do.
Household and industrial disinfectants, deodorants, germicides, and similar preparations.	8209.00	None	K	Do.
Household and industrial insecticides, exterminators, and repellants, liquid, paste, powder, or solid form.	8206.00			
DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	8206.00	None	None	
Dowicide	8206.00	None	None	
Naphthalene balls and flakes	8206.00	None	None	
Thallium sulfate	8206.00	None	None	
Other household and industrial insecticides, exterminators, and repellents, liquid, paste, powder or solid form.	8206.00	None	K	Do.
Leather dressings and stains	8292.00	None	K	Do.
Metalworking compounds, n. e. s. (include welding, soldering, cutting, drilling, drawing, brazing, tempering and core compounds, fluxes, hardeners and screw-cutting oils and compounds).	8250.00	None	K	Do.
Nitrocellulose in solution, collodion, etc. except lacquers, having nitrogen content of 12 percent and less.	8268.05	None	K	Do.
Nitrocellulose not in solution, wet down with water or diluent, having nitrogen content of 12 percent and less.	8269.05	None	K	Do.
Other agricultural insecticides, fungicides, and similar preparations and materials, dry or liquid basis.	8205.98			
Bordeaux mixture	8205.98	None	None	
Copper fungicides	8205.98	None	None	
DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	8205.98	None	None	
Nicotine alkaloid	8205.98	None	None	
Sodium arseniate as agricultural insecticide	8205.98	None	None	
Other agricultural insecticides, fungicides and similar preparations and materials, dry or liquid basis, n. e. s.	8205.98	None	K	Do.
Other cementing preparations for repairing, sealing and adhesive use.	8274.00	None	K	Do.
Other chemical specialty compounds, n. e. s.	8299.90			
Lead naphthanate	8299.90	None	None	
Lubricating oil additives	8299.90	None	None	
Silica gel	8299.90	None	None	
Tetralin	8299.90	None	None	
Triethanolamine naphthanate	8299.90	None	None	
Other chemical specialty compounds, n. e. s.	8299.90	None	K	Do.
Other tobacco extracts, including extracts used in animal dips and insecticidal sprays.	8235.00	None	K	Do.
Other synthetic gums and resins in powder, flake, or liquid form (include acrylic and similar resins).	8258.09			
Acrylic monomer resins	8258.09	None	None	
Coumarone indene resins	8258.09	None	None	
Polyethylene polymers	8258.09	None	None	
Other synthetic gums and resins in powder, flake, or liquid form, n. e. s.	8258.09	None	K	Do.
Other synthetic gums and resins, laminated, n. e. s., in sheets, rods, tubes and other unfinished forms.	8260.98			
Polyethylene molding powder	8260.98	None	None	
Other synthetic gums and resins, laminated, n. e. s.	8260.98	None	K	Do.
Other synthetic gums and resins, not laminated, n. e. s., in sheets rods, tubes and other unfinished forms.	8261.98	None	K	Do.
Pyroxylin scrap and film scrap	8262.00	None	K	Do.
Pyroxylin sheets, rods, or tubes and other unfinished forms	8264.00	None	K	Do.
Reagent chemicals for laboratory use	8299.70	None	K	Do.
Seed disinfectants	8205.50	None	K	Do.
Specialty cleaning and washing compounds, except soap	8289.00	None	K	Do.
Tanning specialty compounds, n. e. s.	8239.98	None	K	Do.
Tar-acid resins, other than phenol formaldehyde, in powder, flake or liquid form.	8255.98	None	K	Do.

[1] See General License for Medicinals, Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 15, p. 105.

CHANGES IN GENERAL LICENSES—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS, AND HEALTH SUPPLIES—Continued.

Commodity	Department of Commerce Schedule B number	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Chemical specialties—Continued.				
Textile specialty compounds	8238.00			
Aerosol OT	8238.00	None	None	
Alkanolamine	8238.00	None	None	
Other textile specialty compounds, n. e. s.	8238.00	None	K	Immediately.
Urea resins, other than urea-formaldehyde, in powder, flake or liquid form.	8257.98			
Melamine resin	8257.98	None	None	
Other urea resins, in powder, flake, or liquid form, n. e. s. (not including urea-formaldehyde resins).	8257.98	None	K	Do.
Water softeners, purifiers, boiler and feed-water compounds	8240.00	None	K	Do.
Chemicals, industrial:				
Ammonium bicarbonate	8385.02	None	K	Do.
Ammonium carbonate	8385.04	None	K	Do.
Ammonium chloride	8385.05	None	K	Do.
Arsenic trichloride	8398.85	None	K	Do.
Bleaching powder (bleach, chloride of lime, chlorinated lime, calcium hypochlorite, including high-test).	8340.00			
Calcium hypochlorite	8340.00	None	None	
Chloride of lime	8340.00	None	None	
Other bleaching powder, n. e. s.	8340.00	None	K	Do.
Boric or boracic acid (report boric acid in small packages for household use in 8141.00).	8308.00	None	K	Do.
Bromine	8344.01	None	K	Do.
Butylene gas	8395.01	None	K	Do.
Caesium or cesium salts and compounds	8398.65	None	K	Do.
Calcium chloride	8343.00	None	K	Do.
Celestite or mineral strontium sulfate	8397.80	None	K	Do.
Chloroacetyl chloride	8329.87	None	K	Do.
Cobalt nitrate	8396.95	None	K	Do.
Cobaltic and cobaltous chloride	8396.93	None	K	Do.
Cobaltic and cobaltous sulfate	8396.96	None	K	Do.
Cobaltous carbonate	8396.91	None	K	Do.
Cupric acetate	8397.01	None	K	Do.
Cupric hydroxide	8397.11	None	K	Do.
Cupric nitrate	8397.13	None	K	Do.
Ethyl ether	8329.70	None	K	Do.
Ethylene	8305.05	None	K	Do.
Ethylene chlorhydrene	8329.89	None	K	Do.
Ethylene dibromide	8344.15	None	K	Do.
Glycerin (100 percent glycerol basis)	8314.00	None	K	Do.
Manganese hydroxide	8397.24	None	K	Do.
Manganese oxide	8397.25	None	K	Do.
Manganese sulfate	8397.27	None	K	Do.
Molybdenum trioxide, molybdenum content mo	8309.92	None	K	Do.
Monochloracetic acid	8303.05	None	K	Do.
Nitric acid	8309.30	None	K	Do.
Nitroguanidine	8385.13	None	K	Do.
Other alcohols, including glycols, n. e. s.	8315.98			
Allyl alcohol and polymers and copolymers	8315.98	None	None	
Amyl alcohol	8315.98	None	None	
Capryl alcohol	8315.98	None	None	
Decanol	8315.98	None	None	
Diethylene glycol	8315.98	None	None	
Dipropylene glycol	8315.98	None	None	
Dodecanol	8315.98	None	None	
Ethyl alcohol	8315.98	None	None	
Glycols and glycol ethers	8315.98	None	None	
Isopropyl alcohol	8315.98	None	None	
Lauryl alcohol	8315.98	None	None	
Methyl cyclohexanol	8315.98	None	None	
Methyl hexyl carbinol	8315.98	None	None	
Mixed glycols	8315.98	None	None	
Octanol	8315.98	None	None	
Oleyl alcohol	8315.98	None	None	
Propylene glycol	8315.98	None	None	
Sorbitol and sorbitol isomeric mixtures	8315.98	None	None	
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	8315.98	None	None	
Triethylene glycols	8315.98	None	None	
Other alcohols, n. e. s.	8315.98	None	K	Do.
Other aluminum compounds, n. e. s. (include activated alumina, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum stearate, sodium aluminum sulfate, potash alum, and ammonia alum)	8339.98			
Aluminum napthenate	8339.98	None	None	
Potassium aluminum sulfate	8339.98	None	None	
Sodium aluminate	8339.98	None	None	
Other aluminum compounds, n. e. s.	8339.98	None	K	Do.
Other ammonium compounds, n. e. s.	8385.98			
Ammonium bichromate	8385.98	None	None	
Ammonium fluosilicate	8385.98	None	None	
Ammonium naphthenate	8385.98	None	None	
Ammonium phosphate	8385.98	None	None	
Ammonium silicofluoride	8385.98	None	None	
Ammonium sulfate	8385.98	None	None	
Guanidine carbonate	8385.98	None	None	
Other ammonium compounds, n. e. s.	8385.98	None	K	Do.
Other bromides and bromates, n. e. s.	8344.98	None	K	Do.
Other cobalt salts and compounds, n. e. s. (except chemical pigments.	8396.98	None		
Cobalt naphthenate	8396.98	None	None	
Other cobalt salts and compounds, n. e. s.	8396.98	None	K	Do.
Other gaseous refrigerants, n. e. s. (report ammonia in 8390.00)	8391.00			
Freon	8391.00	None	None	
Methyl chloride	8391.00	None	None	
Other gaseous refrigerants, n. e. s.	8391.00	None	K	Do.
Other gases, n. e. s.	8395.98	None	K	Do.
Other industrial chemicals, n. e. s.	8398.98			
Barium carbonate, precipitate	8398.98	None	None	
Barium chlorate	8398.98	None	None	
Barium chloride	8398.98	None	None	
Barium naphthenate	8398.98	None	None	
Barium nitrate	8398.98	None	None	

(Continued on p. 38)

News by COUNTRIES

(Continued from p. 23)

Other cargo not classified reached a total of 10,411.4 tons.

Passengers carried numbered 513,698 in 1943, compared with 429,063 in 1942. Total cargo carried was 40,228 tons in 1943 and 37,702 in 1942.

Peru

Exchange and Finance

Government Finances.—For the third successive year the Peruvian Government's ordinary revenue and expenditure accounts in 1943 were approximately in balance. A more significant development, however, was the continued increase in both revenues and expenditures as compared with the preceding year, a development that has occurred each year since 1935, except 1939, when revenues declined as compared with the preceding year.

Revenues and expenditures under special laws, on the other hand, have fluctuated considerably. Expenditures in this category include those for public works, and national-defense projects, which are financed by specially authorized loans, and those for debt-refunding operations. In 1940 and 1943 receipts under special laws exceeded disbursements by 18,500,000 soles and 7,600,000 soles, respectively, whereas in 1941 and 1942 disbursements exceeded receipts by 59,700,000 and 98,400,000 soles, respectively.

Ordinary revenues in 1943 exceeded estimates by 27,800,000 soles. This excess, and the excess of the total in 1943 over that of 1942 as well, was, according to the Minister of Finance, the result not only of the economic expansion of the country but also of better controls and more efficient methods of collection. According to the Minister, the Government's aid has been of particular importance in stimulating agricultural and industrial output, especially through additional credits granted by the Agricultural, Mining, and Industrial Banks.

Revenues and expenditures during the last 4 years are shown in the following table:

[In millions of soles]

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943
Revenues:				
Ordinary	184.6	229.4	275.0	346.3
Special laws	34.2	38.1	35.4	88.7
Total	218.8	267.5	310.4	435.0
Expenditures:				
Ordinary	194.5	230.4	275.2	345.4
Special laws	15.7	97.8	133.8	81.1
Total	210.2	328.2	409.0	426.5

The public debt of Peru increased from 833,000,000 soles on December 31, 1939, to 1,303,000,000 soles on June 31, 1944. The debt on the latter date includes $81,437,500 in external funded dollar debt and £3,088,100 in external funded sterling

debt. The dollar debt has shown no change since the end of 1939, but the sterling debt has been reduced somewhat by amortization payments. The increase of 470,000,000 soles in the total debt was caused by the incurring of additional internal debt, which rose from 322,000,000 soles to 694,000,000 soles, and by the accumulation of 103,000,000 soles in interest arrears on the foreign debt.

All of the dollar funded debt and of the sterling debt, as well, except the Guano Loan (sterling) have been in complete default since 1931. Negotiations for the resumption of service payments were carried on between bondholders' representatives and the Peruvian Government in the early part of 1944, but no agreement was reached and there have been no further negotiations.

Details of the debt are shown below:

[In millions of soles]

Item	Dec. 31—		
	1939	1940	1941
External funded:			
Dollars	291.3	291.3	291.3
Pounds	56.2	56.2	55.3
Interest arrears:			
Dollar debt	139.6	166.4	186.8
Sterling debt	19.0	22.7	25.1
Total external funded	506.1	536.6	558.5
External floating:			
Dollars	5.0	4.2	3.6
Total external debt	511.1	540.8	562.1
Internal funded	85.3	116.3	144.0
Internal floating	236.7	248.4	289.7
Total internal debt	322.0	364.7	433.7
Total debt	833.1	905.5	995.8

Item	Dec. 31—		June 30, 1944
	1942	1943	
External funded:			
Dollars	291.3	291.3	291.3
Pounds	54.7	54.2	53.7
Interest arrears:			
Dollar debt	204.6	222.3	231.2
Sterling debt	27.6	30.1	31.3
Total external funded	578.2	597.9	607.5
External floating:			
Dollars	3.0	2.6	2.4
Total external debt	581.2	600.5	609.9
Internal funded	169.4	198.0	225.9
Internal floating	353.5	433.9	468.1
Total internal debt	522.9	631.9	694.0
Total debt	1,104.1	1,232.4	1,303.9

In the above figures, taken from official Peruvian Government sources, the dollar and sterling debts have been converted into soles at the parity of about 35.17 cents, or the equivalent, established for the sol in 1931 in terms of the then-current United States dollar. If the external debt were converted into soles at the present rate of 15.14 cents per sol the foreign debt would be 2⅓ times that shown above, and the total debt on June 30, 1944, would amount to 2,215,000,000 soles. This conversion, however, would not affect the dollar equivalent of the total debt of about $335,000,000 on June 30, 1944.

(Continued on p. 39)

U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

(Continued from p. 37)

CHANGES IN GENERAL LICENSES—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS, AND HEALTH SUPPLIES—Continued.

Commodity	Department of Commerce Schedule B number	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Chemicals, industrial—Continued.				
Other industrial chemicals, n. e. s.—Continued.				
Calcium carbonate	8398.98	None	None	
Calcium naphthenate	8398.98	None	None	
Calcium phosphate	8398.98	None	None	
Cerium salts and compounds	8398.98	None	None	
Columbium salts and compounds	8398.98	None	None	
Ferric sulfate, anhydrous	8398.98	None	None	
Gadolinium salts	8398.98	None	None	
Hydrogen peroxide	8398.98	None	None	
Iron naphthenate	8398.98	None	None	
Lanthanum salts	8398.98	None	None	
Lead nitrate	8398.98	None	None	
Lithium compounds	8398.98	None	None	
Magnesium sulfate (epsom salts)	8398.98	K	K	
Neodymium salts	8398.98	None	None	
Phosphorous oxychloride	8398.98	None	None	
Phosphorous pentasulfide	8398.98	None	None	
Rare earth salts	8398.98	None	None	
Scandium salts	8398.98	None	None	
Silver salts	8398.98	None	None	
Thionyl and thionyl chloride	3898.98	None	None	
Thio-urea	8398.98	None	None	
Yttrium salts	8398.98	None	None	
Other industrial chemicals, n. e. s.	8398.98	None	K	Immediately
Other inorganic acids and anhydrides	8309.98			
Hydrofluoric acid	8309.98	None	None	
Perchloric acid	8309.98	None	None	
Other inorganic acids and anhydrides, n. e. s.	8309.98	None	K	Do.
Other manganese salts and compounds, n. e. s.	8397.28			
Manganese naphthenate	8397.28	None	None	
Other manganese salts and compounds, n. e. s.	8397.28	None	K	Do.
Other organic acids and anhydrides, except coal-tar (include formic, tannic, butyric, propionic, lactic and gallic, glycerophosphoric).	8303.98			
Beutyric acid	8303.98	None	None	
Lactic acid	8303.98	None	None	
Naphthenic acid	8303.98	None	None	
Pyrogallic acid	8308.98	None	None	
Salicylic acid	8303.98	None	None	
Other organic acids and anhydrides, except coal-tar, n. e. s.	8303.98	None	K	Do.
Other organic chemicals not of coal-tar origin, n. e. s. (include ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers acetates, formates, n. e. s.	8329.98			
Acetaldehyde	8329.98	None	None	
Acetyl chloride	8329.98	None	None	
Acetylene tetrachloride	8329.98	None	None	
Adipic acid	8329.98	None	None	
Alkyl amide sulfuric esters	8329.98	None	None	
Alkyl amines	8329.98	None	None	
Alyl chloride and polymers and copolymers	8329.98	None	None	
Alpha amyl cinnamic aldehyde	8329.98	None	None	
Cellosolve (include acetate butyrate)	8329.98	None	None	
Chlorinated hydrochloric ether	8329.98	None	None	
Chloroform	8329.98	None	None	
Cinnamic ether	8329.98	None	None	
Cyclohexane	8329.98	None	None	
Cyclohexanol	8329.98	None	None	
Cyclohexanone	8329.98	None	None	
Dehydrolo	8329.98	None	None	
Diacetone including alcohol	8329.98	None	None	
Dibutyl sebacate	8329.98	None	None	
Dibutylamine	8329.98	None	None	
Dichloramine BT	8329.98	None	None	
Dichlorethylether	8329.98	None	None	
Diethanolamine	8329.98	None	None	
Diethylamine	8329.98	None	None	
Diethylethanolamine	8329.98	None	None	
Disobutyladipate	8329.98	None	None	
Dow-Corning fluid	8339.98	None	None	
Dupont MP 186 and MP 646	8329.98	None	None	
Ethyl aniline	8329.98	None	None	
Ethyl aldehyde	8329.98	None	None	
Ethyl cellulose	8329.98	None	None	
Ethyl chloride	8329.98	None	None	
Ethyl hexanol	8329.98	None	None	
Furfural	8329.98	None	None	
GC 78	8329.98	None	None	
Hexachlorobenzene	8329.98	None	None	
Hexachloroethane	8329.98	None	None	
Hexaline	8329.98	None	None	
Hexone	8329.98	None	None	
Hydrozine hydrate	8329.98	None	None	
Isopropyl acetate and ether	8329.98	None	None	
Mannitol	8329.98	None	None	
Melamine	8329.98	None	None	
Methyl cyclohexanone	8329.98	None	None	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	8329.98	None	None	
Methylene chloride	8329.98	None	None	
Monobutyl ether of ethylene glycol	8329.98	None	None	
Monoethyl ether of diethylene glycol	8329.98	None	None	
Monoethyl ether of ethylene glycol	8329.98	None	None	
Monomethyl ether of ehtylene glycol	8329.98	None	None	
Monoethanolamine	8329.98	None	None	

CHANGES IN GENERAL LICENSES—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS, AND HEALTH SUPPLIES—Continued.

Commodity	Department of Commerce Schedule B number	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Chemicals, industrial—Continued.				
Other organic chemicals not of coal-tar origin, etc.—Continued.				
Monomeric furfurylaldehyde	8329.98	None	None	
Pentachlorophenol	8329.98	None	None	
Perchloroethylene	8329.98	None	None	
Polyglycol fatty acid esters	8329.98	None	None	
Propylene dichloride	8329.98	None	None	
Sorbide monostearate	8329.98	None	None	
Sorbitan monolaurate	8329.98	None	None	
Sorbitan monostearate	8329.98	None	None	
TP 95	8329.98	None	None	
Tetrachlorcethane	8329.98	None	None	
Tetrachloroethylene	8329.98	None	None	
Thymol	8329.98	None	None	
Trichloroethylene	8329.98	None	None	
Triglycol	8329.98	None	None	
Triglycol dihexoate	8329.98	None	None	
Triglycol dioctoate	8329.98	None	None	
Vinyl cyanide	8329.98	None	None	
Other organic chemicals not of coal-tar origin, n. e. s.	8329.98	None	K	Immediately.
Othe. potassium compounds, except fertilizers, n. e. s.	8359.98			
Potassium chloride	8359.98	None	None	
Potassium ferricyanide	8359.98	None	None	
Potassium ferrocyanide metabisulfite	8359.98	None	None	
Potassium magnesium sulfate	8359.98	None	None	
Potassium naphthenate	8359.98	None	None	
Potassium oxide	8359.98	None	None	
Potassium thiocyanate	8359.98	None	None	
Superphosphate	8359.98	None	None	
Other potassium compounds, except fertilizers, n. e. s.	8359.98	None	K	Do.
Other sodium compounds, n. e. s. except sodium borates and nitrates.	8379.98			
Glauber salts (sodium sulfate)	8379.98	K	K	
Lye in small containers	8379.98	K	K	
Salt cake (sodium sulfate)	8379.98	K	K	
Sodium antimonate	8379.98	None	None	
Sodium arsenate	8379.98	None	None	
Sodium ferrocyanide	8379.98	None	None	
Sodium naphthenate	8379.98	None	None	
Sodium pentachlorophenate	8379.98	None	None	
Sodium peroxide	8379.98	None	None	
Sodium salicylate	8379.98	None	None	
Sodium silicofluorde	8379.98	K	K	
Sodium sulfhydrate	8379.98	None	None	
Sodium sulfide	8379.98	K	K	
Other sodium compounds, n. e. s.	8379.98	None	K	Do.
Other strontium salts or compounds, n. e. s.	8397.88	None	K	Do.
Other sulfuric acid, 50° Baume basis	8309.70	None	K	Do.
Other titanium salts and compounds, n. e. s.	8398.18	None	K	Do.
Other zinc salts and compounds, n. e. s.	8398.48			
Zinc arsenate	8398.48	None	None	
Other zinc salts and compounds, n. e. s.	8398.48	None	K	Do.
Other zirconium salts and compounds, n. e. s. (including all mixtures of any zirconium compounds).	8398.58	None	K	Do.
Oxalic acid	8303.09	None	K	Do.
Potassium acetate and mixtures	8359.01	None	K	Do.
Potassium bicarbonate and mixtures	8359.02	None	K	Do.
Potassium bitartrate	8359.05	None	K	Do.
Potassium carbonate and mixtures	8359.04	None	K	Do.
Potassium cyanide	8359.13	None	K	Do.
Potassium hydroxide or caustic potash	8358.00	None	K	Do.
Potassium nitrate	8359.18	None	K	Do.
Rochelle salts except in small packages	8359.39	None	K	Do.
Soda lime	8379.01	None	K	Do.
Sodium acetate	8329.50	None	K	Do.
Sodium hydrosulfite and compounds	8378.00	None	K	Do.
Sodium silicate, or water glass	8364.00	None	K	Do.
Strontianite or mineral strontium carbonate	8397.81	None	K	Do.
Strontium carbonate	8397.82	None	K	Do.
Strontium chloride	8397.83	None	K	Do.
Strontium oxylate	8397.85	None	K	Do.
Strontium peroxide	8397.86	None	K	Do.
Strontium sulfate	8397.87	None	K	Do.
Sulfur chloride	8398.89	None	K	Do.
Sulfuric acid, fuming or oleum, 50° Baume basis	8309.50	None	K	Do.
Zinc chloride	8398.45	None	K	Do.
Zinc sulfate	8398.47	None	K	Do.
Zinc-ammonium chloride	8385.35	None	K	Do.
Zirconium carbides	8398.51	None	K	Do.
Zirconium chlorides	8398.52	None	K	Do.
Zirconium nitrates	8398.53	None	K	Do.
Zirconium oxides	8398.54	None	K	Do.
Zirconium silicates	8398.55	None	K	Do.
Zirconium sulfates	8398.56	None	K	Do.
Coal-tar products:				
Aniline salts	8025.19			
Aniline chloride	8025.19	None	None	
Aniline sulfate	8025.19	None	None	
Monoethylaniline	8025.19	None	None	
Other aniline salts	8025.19	None	K	Do.
Beta naphthol and beta naphthol flakes	8025.30	None	K	Do.
Creosote or dead oil	8010.00	None	K	Do.
Omega chloroacetophenone	8025.95	None	K	Do.
Other coal-tar intermediates	8025.98			
Acetanilid, not medicinal	8025.98	None	None	
Alkyl aryl sulfonates	8025.98	None	None	
Anthracene oil	8025.98	None	None	
Anthraquinone or substituted anthraquinone	8025.98	None	None	
Benzidine base paste	8025.98	None	None	
Benzidine sulfate	8025.98	None	None	
Benzoic acid tech	8025.98	None	None	
Butyl phthalyl butyl glycolate	8025.98	None	None	

(Continued on p. 40)

News by COUNTRIES

(Continued from p. 38)

Transport and Communication

Government Purchase of Railway.—The Peruvian Government purchased recently the Chimbote-Tablones Railway from the Peruvian Corporation, Ltd. This purchase (utilizing rights contained in the original contract) will permit the coordination of traffic with the Government-owned Tablones-Huallanca line and its branch to Chuquicara.

Included in the transaction were 35 miles of track, 5 locomotives, 2 switching engines, 49 freight cars, 5 tank cars, railway station, warehouses, repair shops, land, and other property.

It is reported that plans for the rail link between the port of Matarani and the Southern Railways of Peru have been changed so that a direct railway line between Matarani and the port of Mollendo is under construction. Previously, it was intended to link the modern port facilities at Matarani with other points on the Southern Railway route.

Switzerland

Transport and Communication

Increase in Service and Receipts.—Postal-service receipts in Switzerland during 1943 totaled 168,610,000 francs, compared with 159,350,000 francs during 1942. Expenditures during 1943 amounted to 163,910,000 francs, against 153,710,000 during 1942.

Receipts from the Swiss telegraph and telephone service totaled 181,800,000 francs, compared with 166,330,000 during 1942, while expenditures increased to 102,110,000 francs from 82,740,000.

The telegraph service sent 737,000 internal telegrams in 1943, 94,000 more than during 1942. The number of international telegrams increased by 69,000 to 2,100,000, compared with 1942 and the number of transit telegrams decreased by more than half, or to 247,000.

The telephone service reported 409,100,000 telephone calls during 1943, an increase of 35,700,000 over 1942. Of this total 243,400,000 were local calls and 165,700,000 were long-distance calls.

Operations of Two Civil Airlines.—Civil aviation lines in Switzerland reportedly made 676 flights, covering 146,918 kilometers, in 1943, compared with 1,208 flights, covering 469,222 kilometers, in 1942, operating on the two lines—Zurich-Stuttgart-Berlin (suspended on January 29, 1943) and Zurich-Stuttgart.

A total of 4,738 passengers, 72,522 kilograms of mail, and 63,331 kilograms of freight was carried, compared with 16,215 passengers. 148,386 kilograms of mail, and 124,790 kilograms of freight carried in 1942. In addition, 1,388 special commercial flights lasting 323 hours were made, in which 888 passengers were carried. There were no accidents reported.

United Kingdom

Exchange and Finance

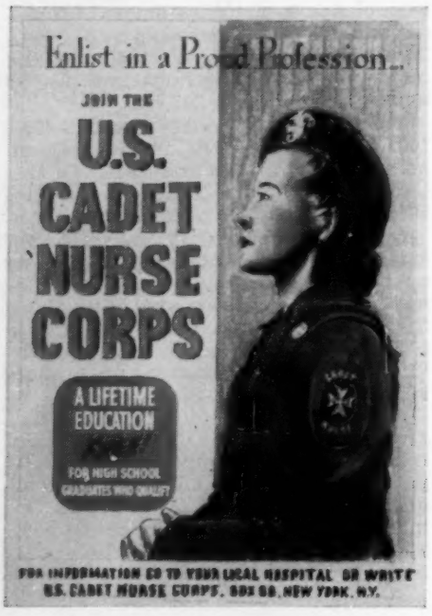
Food Subsidies.—The Financial Secretary to the British Treasury announced in the House of Commons on October 24 that a rise of 16 percent in the cost of living would occur if the present food subsidies were withdrawn, and the cost-of-living index would be 46 percent above 1939 rather than at the present level of 30 percent. The cost of subsidies on various food items per annum is as follows: Bread, flour, and oatmeal, £64,000,000; meat, £23,000,000; potatoes, £27,000,000; eggs, £15,000,000; sugar, £15,000,000; milk, £17,000,000; cheese, £3,000,000; bacon, £2,000,000; other subsidies, £48,000,000; total cost of food subsidies per year, £214,000,000.

Uruguay

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Wool: Temporary Export Tax Established.—Exports of raw, semiwashed, and washed wool from Uruguay are now subject to a 0.50-centesimo tax per bale for bales of up to 200 kilograms, and to a 1-peso tax per bale for bales of over 200 and up to 500 kilograms, according to a legislative decree dated October 20, 1944, published in the Diario Oficial of October 27, 1944. This export tax which is to finance credits to wool workers is to remain in force until September 30, 1945.

This new tax is in addition to the regular export duty of 4 percent on raw and semiwashed wool, and 2.65 percent on washed wool. These export duties are assessed on official valuations adjusted every 3 months. The official valuations for raw, semiwashed, and washed wool for the 3-month period of August, September, and October, 1944, was 80 pesos per 100 kilograms.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U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

(Continued from p. 39)

CHANGES IN GENERAL LICENSES—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS, AND HEALTH SUPPLIES—Continued.

Commodity	Department of Commerce Schedule B number	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Coal-tar products—Continued.				
Other coal-tar intermediates—Continued.				
Castor oil phhalate	8025.98	None	None	
Chlorophenol	8025.98	None	None	
Chlorotoluidene	8025.98	None	None	
Diamyl phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Dibutoxylethyl phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Dicapryl phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Dicyclohexyl phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Diethoxyethyl phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Diglycol chlorophthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Dimethoxyethyl phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Dimethyl phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate	8025.98	None	None	
Hydroxy-benzoic acid	8025.98	None	None	
Isobutyl castor-oil phthalate	8025.98	None	None	
Maleic acid and anhydride	8025.98	None	None	
Metaxylene	8025.98	None	None	
Methyl phthalyl ethyl glycolate	8025.98	None	None	
Monochlorobenzene	8025.98	None	None	
Orthoamidophenol	8025.98	None	None	
Orthophenylphenol	8025.98	None	None	
Paratoluidene	8025.98	None	None	
Phenylaniline	8025.98	None	None	
Santicizers, other	8025.98	None	None	
Trichlorophenol	8025.98	None	None	
Other coal-tar intermediates, n. e. s.	8025.98	None	K	Immediately.
Other crude coal-tar products, n. e. s. (report coal-tar coke in 5004.00).	8020.98			
Coal-tar acid oil	8020.98	None	None	
Naphtha, high-flash	8020.98	None	None	
Pyridine	8020.98	None	None	
Other crude coal-tar products, n. e. s.	8020.98	None	K	Do.
Other finished coal-tar products, except medicinal, n. e. s.	8069.98	None	None	
Amyl phenol	8069.98	None	None	
Benzaldehyde	8069.98	None	None	
Benzoate of soda	8069.98	None	None	
Benzyl alcohol	8069.98	None	None	
Benzyl benzoate	8069.98	None	None	
Bisphenol	8069.98	None	None	
Butyl phenol	8069.98	None	None	
Coumarin	8069.98	None	None	
Cresyl paratoluene sulfonate	8069.98	None	None	
Dichlorophenol	8069.98	None	None	
Dichlorostyrene	8069.98	None	None	
Dimonophenyl phosphate	8069.98	None	None	
Dioctyl phthalate	8069.98	None	None	
Diphenyl monophosphate	8069.98	None	None	
Diphenyl phthalate	8069.98	None	None	
Halowax	8069.98	Nope	None	
Hydroquinone	8069.98	None	None	
Hydroxyquinoline	8069.98	None	None	
Methyl orthotoluidene	8069.98	None	None	
Methyl salicylate	8069.98	None	None	
Mononitrophenol	8069.98	None	None	
Morpholine	8069.98	None	None	
Orthonitrophenol	8069.98	None	None	
Saccharine	8069.98	None	None	
Tributyl glycol tryphthalate	8069.98	None	None	
Other finished coal-tar products, except medicinal, n. e. s.	8069.98	None	K	Do.
Drugs, herbs, etc.—Insecticides:				
Cube (timbo or barbasco) root, cube root extract, and cube root powder.	2209.05	None	K	Do.
Electrical machinery and apparatus:				
Therapeutic apparatus and parts	7075.90			
Physiotherapy apparatus	7075.90	None	None	
Other therapeutic apparatus and parts	7075.90	None	K	Do.
X-ray apparatus and parts (not including X-ray tubes)	7075.50			
Bins, X-ray film loading	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Cabinets, including casette transfer	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Chest, X-ray film	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Cones	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Film driers	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Film processing units	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Filters	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Hangers, developing	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Hangers, film	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Screens, fluoroscopic	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Screens, intensifying	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Tanks, developing	7075.50	None	K	Do.
Other X-ray apparatus and parts, n. e. s.	7075.50	None	None	
Explosives:				
Blasting caps	8629.00	None	K	Do.
Blasting gelatin	8609.01	None	K	Do.
Dynamite	8604.00	None	K	Do.
Explosive compounds similar to blasting gelatin and gelignite (except black propellant powder).[1]	8609.03	None	K	Do.
Gelignite	8609.02	None	K	Do.
Nitroglycerin	8609.07	None	K	Do.
Nitromannite	8609.09	None	K	Do.

See footnote on next page.

CHANGES IN GENERAL LICENSES—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS, AND HEALTH SUPPLIES—Continued.

Commodity	Department of Commerce Schedule B number	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Explosives—Continued.				
Nitrostarch	8609.08	None	K	Immediately.
Other commercial explosives except those licensed by State Department.[2]	8609.98	None	K	Do.
Safety fuses	8625.00	None	K	Do.
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials:				
Nitrogenous chemical materials, n. e. s.	8509.98			
Ammonium chloride as fertilizer	8509.98	None	K	Do.
Ammonium nitrate as fertilizer	8509.98	None	None	
Other nitrogenous chemical materials, n. e. s. (report ammonium nitrate for industrial purposes in 8385.17).	8509.98	None	None	
Firearms, ammunition and fireworks:				
Fireworks, commercial and display	8487.50	None	K	Do.
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:				
Asthma, catarrh and hay-fever preparations, including inhalants, except salves and ointments, n. e. s.	8155.00			
Preparations containing ephedrine	8155.00	(1)	(1)	
Other asthma, catarrh and hay-fever preparations, including inhalants, except salves and ointments, n. e. s.	8155.00	(1)	K	Do.
Belladonna plasters, U. S. P., proprietary	8150.01	(1)	K	Do.
Cold, cough and bronchial preparations, except salves and ointments, not containing quinine.	8154.98			
Preparations containing narcotics	8154.98	(1)	(1)	
Preparations containing ephedrine	8154.98	(1)	(1)	
Other cold and bronchial preparations, except salves and ointments, n. e. s., not containing quinine.	8154.98	(1)	K	Do.
Corn and foot remedies	8149.00	(1)	K	Do.
Digestive preparations, not containing quinine	8165.98			
Preparations containing aspirin	8165.98	(1)	(1)	
Preparations containing ipecac	8165.98	(1)	(1)	
Other digestive preparations not containing quinine, n. e. s.	8165.98	(1)	K	Do.
Household medicinal chemicals and pharmaceuticals in small packages, liquids (include camphorated oil, aromatic spirits of ammonia, sweet spirits of nitre, Dobell solution, chloroform liniment, medicinal oils, rubbing alcohol, rhubarb and soda, hydrogen peroxide, etc.).	8142.00			
Rubbing alcohol	8142.00	(1)	(1)	
Other household medicinal chemicals and pharmaceuticals in small packages, liquids, n. e. s.	8142.00	(1)	K	Do.
Household medicinal chemicals and pharmaceuticals in small packages, solids (include alum, boric acid, sulfur, soda, epsom and rochelle salts, fuller's earth, zinc stearate, bicarbonate of soda).	8141.00			
Epsom salts	8141.00	K	K	
Glauber salts	8141.00	K	K	
Other household medicinal chemicals and pharmaceuticals in small packages, solids, n. e. s.	8141.00	(1)	K	Do.
Laxative, purgatives and cathartics	8161.00			
Preparations containing cascara	8161.00	(1)	(1)	
Preparations containing ipecac	8161.00	(1)	(1)	
Preparations containing phenolpthalein	8161.00	(1)	(1)	
Other laxatives, purgatives and cathartics, n. e. s.	8161.00	(1)	K	Do.
Milk of magnesia	8162.00	(1)	K	Do.
Mouth washes, gargles, and personal antiseptics	8148.00	(1)	K	Do.
Other liniments, n. e. s.	8151.98	(1)	K	Do.
Other plasters, n. e. s.	8150.98			
Surgical adhesive plasters	8150.98	(1)	(1)	
Other plasters, n. e. s.	8150.98	(1)	K	Do.
Salves and ointments for burns, cuts, skin diseases, insect bites and inflammation.	8152.00	(1)	K	Do.
Salves and ointments for coughs, colds, catarrh and bronchial infection.	8153.00	(1)	K	Do.
Tonics, blood purifiers, emulsions, and appetizers, not containing quinine:	8160.98			
Preparations containing vitamins	8160.98	(1)	(1)	
Other tonics, blood purifiers, emulsions and appetizers, not containing quinine, n. e. s.	8160.98	(1)	K	Do.
Naval stores:				
Lac, crude, seed, button and stick	2189.05	None	K	Do.
Other rosin, including refined sulfate wood rosin	2189.09	None	K	Do.
Shellac, bleached and unbleached	2186.00	None	K	Do.
Nonmetallic minerals: Mineral wax exeept paraffin wax	5960.25	None	K	Do.
Office supplies, miscellaneous: Other ink, n. e. s.	9329.00	None	K	Do.
Optical goods:				
Other spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, lenses, n. e. s. and frames	9143.98	None	K	Do.
Petroleum products:				
Isopropyl ether	5013.10	None	K	Do.
Pigments, paints and varnishes:				
Cobalt oxide, dry	8429.09	None	K	Do.
Lampblack	8419.00	None	K	Do.
Mineral-earth pigments (dry), ocher, umber, sienna, and other forms of iron oxide for paints (include ground red oxide of iron) (report synthetic iron oxides in 8429.98).	8401.00			
Ferric oxide, yellow	8401.00	K	None	Nov. 24, 1944.
Hydrated yellow iron oxide	8401.00	K	None	Do.
Iron oxide, yellow	8401.00	K	None	Do.
Other mineral-earth pigments (dry), ocher, umber, sienna, and other forms of iron oxide for paints.	8401.00	K	K	
Other chemical pigments, dry, n. e. s. (include bone black and dry colors other than mineral and coal-tar).	8429.98			
Bone black	8429.98	None	None	
Other chemical pigments, dry, n. e. s.	8429.98	None	K	Immediately.
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus and supplies:				
Dental instruments	9150.00			
Dental burrs, hand-pieces, contra-angles, right-angles, and diamond points.	9150.00	None	None	
Other dental instruments, n. e. s.	9150.00	None	K	Do.
Dental office equipment	9155.50			

[1] See General License for Medicinals, Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 15, p. 105.
[2] See Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 15, Part 21—Commodities Licensed by Other Agencies, Category VII, p. 200.

(Continued on p. 42

Peru Is Expanding Manual Industries

(Continued from p. 11)

wooden vessels, usually black, often lacquered. The vessels had polychrome designs showing human figures, hunting scenes and other typical activities of the Inca peoples. They had flat bottoms, flaring tops, and were sometimes inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Such "keros" were made during the period of the Conquest.]

Silverware

For the protection of National Peruvian silverwear the Government has issued the supreme decree of August 22, 1942, and its extension of April 1, 1944, referring to the fineness of silver for export, which shall be $^{925}/_{1000}$. With the same aim, by supreme decree of August 31, 1944, it has been ordered that objects made from gold and silver be marked "Hand-made" if they be manufactured as such.

Protecting small-scale industrialists in silverware, the Industrial Bank of Peru and the Central Reserve Bank have collaborated efficiently with the Directorate of Industry to this end.

In Ayacucho Region

In Ayacucho, as well as in neighboring towns, there are many Indian craftsmen, who for several generations past have executed beautiful handiwork (of varied sorts) in the field of popular art. The Directorate of Industry is endeavoring to prevent its being lost, since this is a primitive art having a pure Indian style that is very much admired. It is carried out only in this region, and a plan is being studied by which these arts will be systematically stimulated, thus providing work for many persons.

The Directorate of Industry has established in Cajamarca a Center for the Orientation of the Linen Textile Industry which has recently begun operations, and when it is evident that the work is progressing satisfactorily it will be extended.

Master Craftsmen of Tarma

Wooden inlaid work is done by master craftsmen in Tarma on a small scale, with local woods in natural colors. The work is influenced by Incaic designs transmitted to the workers for generations. At present the Directorate of Industry is trying to systematize their manner of working, and it assists them by providing new designs so as to enable them to present new models, which the public demands.

Artificial Flowers

Artificial flowers are fabricated from the fibers of couch grass, found along the tributaries of the Amazon River. An important native industry has already been developed, in the region of Iquitos as well as in Lima, which, in consequence of the stimulus that is being accorded it, may become very extensive; one favorable factor is the amount of raw material that grows wild in the Amazonian regions. * * *

New Laboratory in Lima

A laboratory in Lima was presented by the President of the Republic, Dr. Manuel Prado, to the small-scale Peruvian workers on toilet articles, with the aim of alleviating the condition of a large group of families and giving them an opportunity of making their products hygienically and by up-to-date methods. * * *

The craft of toy making has been greatly developed in Lima and in the Provinces, and now a great variety of toys are made with purely Peruvian material, thus providing employment for a large number of families, who profit by this promising industry.

Progress in Ceramics

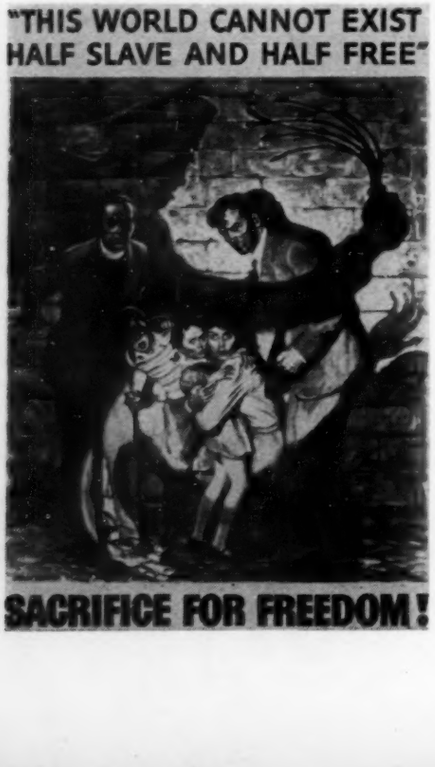
Objects in the field of ceramics are manufactured on a very large scale in Lima, with the support and under the supervision of the Directorate of Industry. They are replacing to a gratifying degree those that were brought from abroad, the quality of which could by no means be compared with this Peruvian craft work which is executed with so much native taste. An expert from the Department of Industrial Development recently made a trip to the southern regions of Peru, in order to study in detail the ceramics of these regions, where there are raw materials of the finest quality. It would be unfortunate if, in places such as Pucara and Cuzco, the Government were not to establish workshops, before losing forever this ceramics craftmanship which is so admired abroad, such as the famous Pucara bulls; for these there is a large demand, and it is very difficult to obtain good specimens of them. This is one of the Peruvian industries that most needs the Government's sustained and effective aid.

New Radio-Telegraph Services for Ecuador

Radio-telegraph service was inaugurated between Ecuador and Brazil October 6, 1944, and between Ecuador and Panama October 12, 1944.

The company operating the service in Ecuador is the Government-controlled Radio Internacional de Ecuador, and the Brazilian company is the Companhia Radiotelegráfica Brasileira. The Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. in Panama will handle the Panamanian end of the service and when necessary retransmit, through its own station, messages from Ecuador to other points where facilities exist.

According to the Ecuadoran press, similar services will be placed in effect between Ecuador and Colombia as soon as the necessary preparations are concluded.



U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

(Continued from p. 41)

CHANGES IN GENERAL LICENSES—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS, AND HEALTH SUPPLIES—Continued.

Commodity	Department of Commerce Schedule B number	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Scientific and professional instruments, etc.—Continued.				
Dental office equipment—Continued.				
Air compressors	9155.50	None	None	
Bench grinders	9155.50	None	None	
Dental engine	9155.50	None	None	
Dental equipment requiring fractional hp. motors	9155.50	None	None	
Dental furnaces	9155.50	None	None	
Dental lathes	9155.50	None	None	
Dental operating chairs	9155.50	None	None	
Dental operating units	9155.50	None	None	
Gasoline gas outfits	9155.50	None	None	
Other dental office equipment, n. e. s.	9155.50	None	K	Immediately.
Dental supplies, n. e. s.	9155.90			
Dental acrylic	9155.90	None	None	
Dental wax	9155.90	None	None	
Methyl methacrylate	9155.90	None	None	
Orthodontic appliances of precious metals	9155.90	None	None	
Other dental supplies, n. e. s.	9155.90	None	K	Do.
Optical goods (include ophthalmoscopes and other ophthalmic apparatus) n. e. s.	9149.98			
Diagnostic ophthalmic instruments and equipment	9149.98	None	None	
Other optical goods, n. e. s.	9149.98	None	K	Do.
Textile products:				
Absorbent cotton, gauze, and sterilized bandages (report cheesecloth and gauze, bleached or dyed, unsterilized, in 100 yard lengths in 3050.00).	3980.00	None	K	Do.
Vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts:				
Dyeing and tanning materials, crude	2999.95	None	K	Do.
Logwood extract	2311.00	None	K	Do.
Other dyeing and tanning extracts (report materials in 2999.95 and tanning specialty compounds in 8239.01 and 8239.98).	2339.98			
Osage	2339.98	K	K	
Quercitron	2339.98	K	K	
Spruce extract	2339.98	K	K	
Other dyeing and tanning extracts, n. e. s.	2339.98	None	K	Do.
Vegetable products, miscellaneous:				
Other vegetable products, inedible, n. e. s. (include straw and cocoa expeller cake, pressed cake, waste and shells, and sulfite lignin liquor).	2999.98			
Agar-agar, powdered, flake, or other crude forms	2999.98	None	None	
Almond hull pulp, ground	2999.98	None	None	
Clover screenings	2999.98	None	None	
Cocoa expeller cake or press cake	2999.98	None	None	
Corn-cob meal	2999.98	None	None	
Cottonseed-oil pitch and oil waste	2999.98	None	None	
Figs, dried culls, unfit for human consumption	2999.98	None	None	
Gluten	2999.98	None	None	
Hop lupulin or lupulin extract	2999.98	None	None	
Lignin liquor		None	K	Do.
Soybean flour, inedible	2999.98	None	None	
Tapioca flour, inedible	2999.98	None	None	
Tobacco, marked unfit for human consumption	2999.98	None	None	
Vegetable paste, adhesive gum, powder, or vegetable glue products (*dry* or *liquid* form) containing less than 50 percent dextrine.	2999.98	K	None	Nov. 24, 1944.
Vegetable paste, adhesive, or vegetable glue products (liquid form) containing 50 percent or more dextrine (report dry vegetable paste, white paste and dry vegetable glue containing 50 percent dextrine under 8233.00).	2999.98	None	None	
Other vegetable products, inedible, n. e. s.	2999.98	K	K	
Vegetable tallow or wax	2999.05			
Bayberry wax	2999.05	None	None	
Candelilla wax	2999.05	None	None	
Carnauba wax	2999.05	None	None	
Cotton wax	2999.05	None	None	
Fiber wax	2999.05	None	None	
Flax wax	2999.05	None	None	
Japan wax	2999.05	None	K	Do.
Ouricury wax	2999.05	None	None	
Rose wax	2999.05	None	None	
Sugar wax	2999.05	None	None	
Tallow wax	2999.05	None	None	
Tea wax	2999.05	None	None	
Other vegetable tallow and wax, n. e. s.	2999.05	None	None	

Shipments of any of the above commodities removed from general license which were on dock, on lighter, laden aboard the exporting carrier, or in transit to ports of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to the effective date of change may be exported under the previous general license provisions. Shipments moving to a vessel subsequent to the effective date of change pursuant to ODT permits issued prior to such date may also be exported under the previous general license.

No. 581—Current Export Bulletin No. 210, November 14, 1944

ROLLBACK OF DECENTRALIZATION PLAN FOR CUBA

A. Effective the first quarter of 1945, a further rollback of the Decentralization Plan for Cuba is made by removing commodities from the positive list for Cuba (set forth in Current Export Bulletin No. 191) (Announcement 560 in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY for September 23, 1944) which do not appear on

the positive list for other American Republics (see Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 15, pages 179, 180). As a result, the Decentralization procedure for Cuba will remain in effect only for those commodities listed in paragraph B below.

B. Beginning with the first quarter of 1945, Import Recommendations will be required for *only* those commodities set forth below. However, the Foreign Economic Administration will endeavor insofar as possible to give preference to those applications which are accompanied by Import Recommendations already issued. Exporters should note that while the commodities that are not listed below will no longer require Import Recommendations, they will continue to be subject to quantity and other limitations of the War Production Board or other agencies. In addition, it should be carefully noted that the removal of certain commodities from the Decentralization procedure in Cuba does not mean necessarily that they are in free supply, nor that they may be exported without an export license.

Commodities remaining on positive list for Cuba:

Commodity	CMP Code	Schedule B number
Cotton:		
Cotton yarn		3011.10 through 3013.20.
Cotton manufactures		3023.00 through 3026.00, 3062.00, 3140.00.
Steel, carbon and alloy	2001	6020.00.
	2005	6021.00, 6022.00, 6023.00.
	2011	6032.05 through 6032.98, 6016.01 through 6016.09.
	2016	6062.00, 6063.00, 6064.00, 6070.00, 6071.00, 6072.00, 6073.00.
	2021	6030.15 through 6031.19.
	2026	6 051.00, 6052.00, 6054.00 605,8.00, 6059.00 [1].
	2031	6033.00 through 6035.10, 6036.00, 6037.11 through 6037.19, 6038.11 through 6038.19.
	2036	6104.10.
	2041	6045.00, 6050.00.
	2046	6041.00, 6042.00.
	2051	6060.00, 6061.00, 6077.05.
	2056	6105.15 through 6105.38.[2]
	2061	6029.00, 6081.00 through 6085.00, 6087.10, 6087.50, 6091.01,[3] 6091.09 through 6091.98, 6092.00, 6093.00, 6095.00.
	2501	6020.00.
	2505	6025.00, 6026.00.
	2511	6017.01 through 6017.09.
	2516	6062.00, 6063.00, 6064.00, 6070.00, 6071.00, 6072.00, 6073.00.
	2521	6031.50 through 6031.98.
	2526	6051.00, 6052.00, 6054.00, 6058.00, 6059.00 [1a]
	2531	6035.50 through 6035.90, 6037.51 through 6037.98, 6038.51 through 6038.98.
	2536	6164.90.
	2541	6045.00.
	2551	6060.00, 6061.00, 6077.05.
	2556	6105.15 through 6105.38.[2]
	2561	6029.00, 6081.00 through 6085.00, 6087.10, 6087.50, 6091.01,[3] 6091.09 through 6091.98.
Tack and nails	715	6094.00, 6095.00.
Rayon yarn		3840.07 through 3840.11.
Rubber and Rubber Products		2060.00 through 2067.00.
Wood and Wood Manufactures: Sawmill products.		4060.00 through 4139.00, 4156.00, 4159.00.
Wool yarn		3633.00.

[1] *Railroad nut locks* included under this number are *B* products and do not require Import Recommendations.
[2] *Railway cast iron car wheels* included under these numbers do not require Import Recommendations.
[3] *Cotton bale ties made of steel wire*, included under Schedule B No. 6091.01, are controlled materials and require Import Recommendations. Cotton bale ties made of steel strip are Class B products and therefore do not require Import Recommendations.

No. 582—*Current Export Bulletin No. 211, November 15, 1944*

I. *New procedure for booking cargo to middle east destinations*

A. Effective November 21, 1944, the Statement of Cargo Availability, form FEA 138, shall be submitted for proposed shipments to the following destinations:

Aden	Khorya-Morya Island
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	(Aden)
British Somaliland	Lebanon
Cyprus	Libya
Egypt	Palestine
Eritrea	Perim Island (Aden)
Ethiopia	Saudi Arabia
French Somaliland	Sokotra Island (Aden)
(Fr. Somali Coast)	Syria
Iran	Trans-Jordan
Iraq	Yemen
Kamaran Island (Aden)	

B. The Statement of Cargo Availability shall be filed in accordance with the procedure outlined in Subject I, Current Export Bulletin No. 194 (Announcement No. 563 in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of October 7, 1944) with the following modifications:

1. Exporters will submit Statements of Cargo Availability, form 138, in sextuplicate *for all shipments, regardless of weight, to* Middle East Destinations listed above whether such exportations are authorized under general, individual, or SP licenses.

2. All freight space applications which cover proposed shipments, regardless of weight, to the Middle East Destinations listed above and which were on file with the War Shipping Administration prior to *November 21, 1944*, will be considered valid until *December 31, 1944*. If unshipped at that time, applications will be cancelled and returned to the applicant. The exporter may file a new application in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph B of Current Export Bulletin No. 194.

C. Shipments originating in Canada which are to be exported from a United States port to the Middle East Destinations should be covered by a Statement of Cargo Availability on Canadian form E–1. The Canadian form E–1 should be submitted by the exporter to the Canadian Shipping Priorities Committee, West Block, Ottawa, Canada. However, in the case of shipments originating in Canada but held in bond in the United States, Form FEA 138, Statement of Cargo Availability, may be filed with the Foreign Economic Administration, New York, provided U. S. export license requirements have been met.

II. *Commodities that may be exported to the other American Republics under the BLT (Blanket) export license procedure*

A. The provisions regarding applications for a BLT (Blanket) export license which are outlined in Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 15, title B, pages 160–164, are extended to the commodities listed in paragraph C below.

B. As stated in the announcement of the BLT export license, this procedure is applicable for the exportation of commodities to countries which do not require import recommendations or similar documents for these commodities.

C. Additional commodities listed below may be exported under the BLT export license procedure and shall be added to the list in paragraph 3 of the BLT (Blanket) license procedure in Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 15, pages 160–163.

Commodity	CMP Code	Schedule B No.
Metal box strapping, seals, fasteners, and hand-operated strapping tools.	716	6037.19, 6037.59, 6037.98, 6038.19, 6038.59, 6038.98, 6095.00, 6178.98, 6209.98.
Kerosene lanterns, tubular		9792.00.
Kerosene lamps, flat wick		9794.00.
Corn mills		6188.00.
Alarm clocks, except electric	654	9571.00.
Table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils and hollow or flatware, enameled ware of iron and steel.	684	6126.00.

III. *Shipments originating in Canada*

Shipments originating in Canada which are to be exported from a United States port should be covered by a Statement of Cargo Availability on Canadian form E–1 in all instances where a Statement of Cargo Availability, form FEA 138, would be required for a regular U. S. shipment. The Canadian form E–1 should be submitted by the exporter to the Canadian Shipping Priorities Committee, West Block, Ottawa, Canada. However, in the case of shipments originating in Canada but held in bond in the United States, form FEA 138, Statement of Cargo Availability, may be filed with the Foreign Economic Administration, 61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y., provided U. S. export license requirements have been met. Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 15, page 195, title B, is hereby amended accordingly.

IV. *Changes in General Licenses*

Commodity	Department of Commerce Schedule B number	General license group, old	General license group, new	Effective date of change
Beverages:				
Malt liquors, in bottles	1702.00	None	K	Immediately.
Malt liquors, in cans	1703.00	None	K	Do.
Malt liquors, in other containers	1704.00	None	K	Do.
Rum	1714.00	None	K	Do.
Other distilled liquors and compounds containing spirits	1719.00	None	K	Do.
Sirups and flavors for beverages	1766.00	None	K	Do.
Fodders and feeds:				
Feeds, n. e. s	1199.00			
Apple pomace for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Barley screenings for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Beet pulp, dried for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Brewer's grain, dried for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Cane for cattle feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Clippings, oat, for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Cottonseed hulls, including ground for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Cracked corn for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Cull beans for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Cull peas for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Gluten corn feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Grit, pigeon	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Grits, corn and corn meal for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Hominy feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Malt sprouts, feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Oat feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Rice bran, rice hulls, or rice offal for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Screenings, grain, for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Seaweed, dried, ground for feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
St. John's bread (made from carob beans) when used as feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Stimuflow (distillers' dried grains) used as feed	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Vetch	1199.00	None	K	Do.
Other feeds, n. e. s	1199.00	None	None	
Grains and preparations:				
Buckwheat (bu. 48 lbs.)	1021.00	None	K	Do.
Corn meal (bbl. 196 lbs.)	1032.00	None	K	Do.
Hominy and corn grits	1033.00	None	K	Do.
Kafir and milo (bu. 56 lbs.)	1036.00	None	K	Do.
Oats (bu. 32 lbs.)	1041.00	None	K	Do.
Rye (bu. 56 lbs.)	1061.00	None	K	Do.
Oils and fats—Vegetable:				
Citrus oils	2271.00			
Lemon oil	2271.00	None	None	
Other citrus oils, n. e. s	2271.00	None	K	Do.
Spices:				
Capsicum	1549.01	None	K	Do.
Other spices, n. e. s	1549.98			
Black pepper, ground	1549.98	None	None	
Cloves, cracked or ground	1549.98	None	None	
Cummin seeds	1549.98	None	None	
Ginger, ground or powdered	1549.98	None	None	
Ginger root	1549.98	None	None	
Mace	1549.98	None	None	
Nutmegs, ground	1549.98	None	None	
Tonka beans, ground or unground	1549.98	None	None	
West India nutmegs, ground	1549.98	None	None	
White pepper, ground	1549.98	None	None	
Other spices, n. e. s	1549.98	None	K	Do.
Vegetable products, miscellaneous:				
Other vegetables products, inedible, n.e.s. (include straw and cocoa expeller cake, pressed cake, waste and shells, and sulfite lignin liquor).				
Agar-agar, powdered, flake, or other crude forms	2999.98	None	None	
Almond hull pulp, ground	2999.98	None	K	Do.
Clover screenings	2999.98	None	K	Do.
Cocoa expeller cake or press cake	2999.98	None	None	
Corn-cob meal	2999.98	None	K	Do.
Cottonseed-oil pitch and oil waste	2999.98	None	None	
Figs, dried culls, unfit for human consumption	2999.98	None	K	Do.
Gluten	2999.98	None	K	Do.
Hop lupulin or lupulin extract	2999.98	None	None	
Lignin liquor	2999.98	K	K	
Soybean flour, inedible	2999.98	None	None	
Straw	2999.98	None	K	Do.
Tapioca flour, inedible	2999.98	None	None	
Tobacco, marked unfit for human consumption	2999.98	None	None	
Vegetable paste, adhesive gum, or vegetable glue products, including dry vegetable paste, white paste, or glue containing less than 50 percent dextrine (report dry vegetable paste, white paste, and vegetable glue containing 50 percent or more dextrine under 8233.00).	2999.98	None	None	
Other vegetable products, inedible, n. e. s	2999.98	K	K	

S. H. LEBENSBURGER, *Director,*
Requirements and Supply Branch,
Bureau of Supplies.

Oil-Plant Cultivation in Germany and Nazi-Occupied Territory

In Germany, plans called for cultivation of 600,000 acres in oil plants during 1943–44, according to the foreign press. In July 1944 it was reported that 100,000 hectares more winter rape had been cultivated than during the preceding year.

The area in Denmark planted in oil flax as of July 15, 1944, was 3,721 hectares, and that in mustard was 15,000 hectares. As compared with 1943, the area planted in oil flax was increased considerably, while that planted in mustard was decreased.

The 1944 program in the Netherlands provided premiums for oilseeds. It was obligatory to cultivate rape on 5 percent of the area of farms exceeding 10 hectares. Furthermore, since the artificial flooding had diminished the field area, the government was reported to have decreed that 50,000 hectares of pasture land throughout the various Provinces must be plowed by August 10, and sown with rape by August 21.

According to press reports, in March 1944 all Belgian farms of 3 hectares and more were required to plant 8 percent of their field area in winter rape, which would thus increase the total to more than 40,000 hectares.

In November 1943 it was reported that 200,000 hectares of rape had been planted in northern France during the fall of 1943 and that 200,000 hectares of oilseeds were to be planted during the spring of 1944.

Farmers in northern Italy have been urged to increase the cultivation of oil plants. In several Provinces the planting of sunflowers and soybeans was mandatory. Farmers in the district of Como have been required to plant one row of sunflowers to each 10 rows of corn.

The 1943–44 cultivation program in Slovakia called for 46,000 hectares to be planted in winter rape.

In Rumania, during the fall of 1943, 29,000 hectares of winter rape were planted. Cultivation of summer oil plants, which amounted to 400,000 hectares in 1943, was to be extended. It was planned to cultivate at least 20,000 hectares of soybeans in Bessarabia and Bukovina. In 1943 the area contracted for planting castor beans amounted to 5,000 hectares in Rumania proper and 5,000 hectares in Bessarabia.

In the Banat, the 1944 cultivation program provided for planting 140,000 cadastral yokes (one yoke=1.07 acres) in sunflowers.

Serbia's planting program in 1944 included 31,860 hectares of sunflowers and 8,000 hectares of soybeans.

Varied Facts on Olive Oil

Portugal's olive-oil yield during the 1943–44 season amounted to more than the long-term average of about 53,000 tons, states the foreign press. Almost all of Portugal's production is for domestic consumption.

Tunisia's olive-oil yield was exceptionally satisfactory, but little will be available for export, while the entire Greek crop was taken by Germany.

However, despite good yields, imports of olive oil into Great Britain are still very small (the British press notes) and are set aside for pharmaceutical purposes only.

Glassware imported into Switzerland in the spring of 1944 was produced mostly by foreign workers in Germany and German-occupied territory. The foreign press reported the quality of the glassware deteriorated to a point where shipments contained 75 percent faulty goods.

Among the new factories reportedly to be established soon in Turkey is one for soap manufacture at Kayseri.

"Physicals" for Panama Government Workers

The Panama Ministry of Health and Public Works plans to require of all civil-service and Government employees a complete physical examination, including blood tests and lung X-rays, according to the press of that country. Future employees will also be required to present medical certificates covering these tests. It is probable that the Government will require that employees of all private establishments also undergo these tests.

It is stated that a portable X-ray apparatus has been ordered to permit pulmonary examinations of the general public.

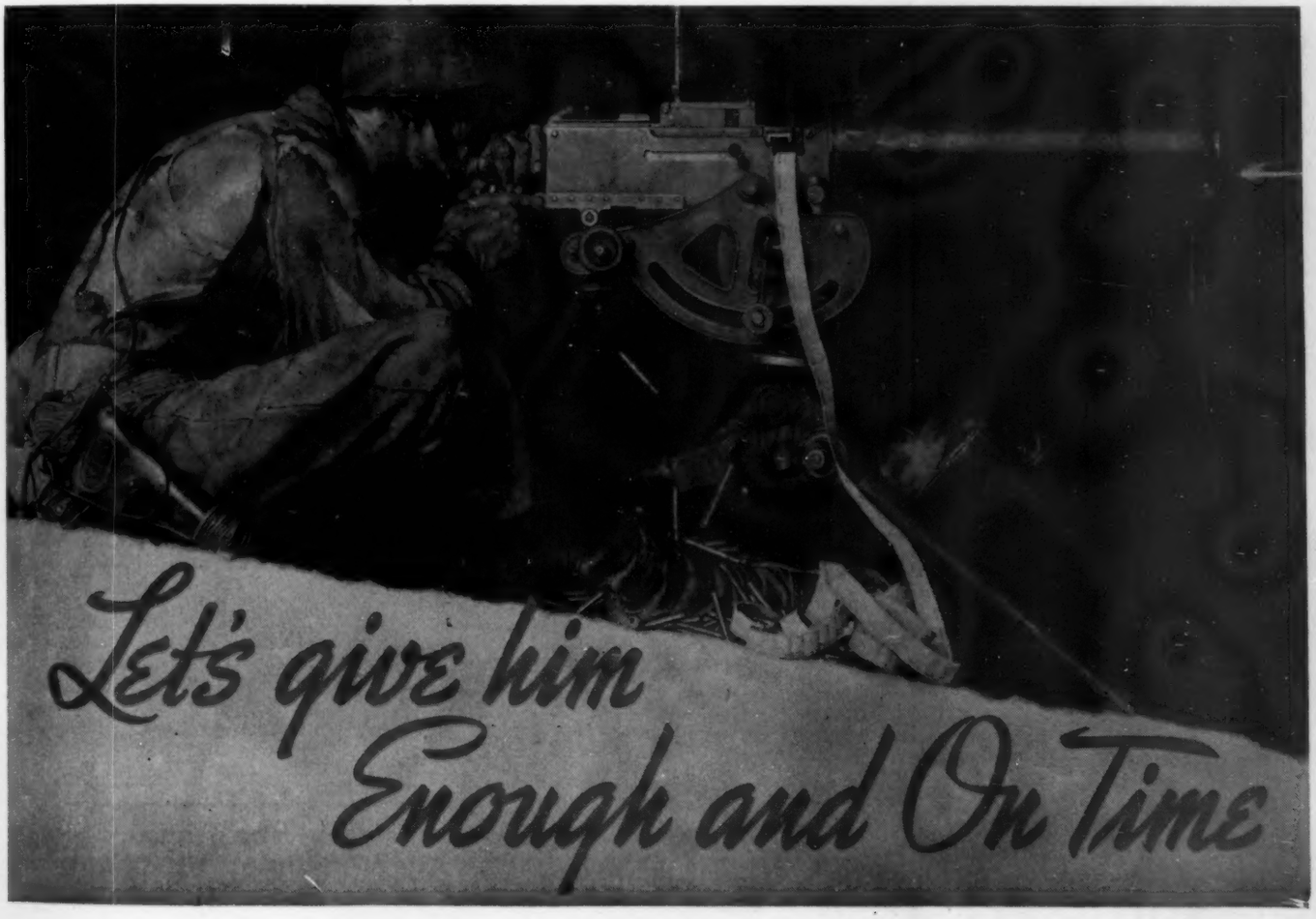
Large quantities of chemicals, including valuable basic materials, are reported to have been offered to Switzerland during the late summer by German sources. However, Swiss importers did not buy because the domestic market was well supplied and the export situation difficult. A sharp reduction in German exports of all chemicals containing sulfur has been reported.

British authorities have delivered two heavy-class steam locomotives for the South African railways, the first to reach South Africa since the outbreak of war, states the European press.

Peruvian explorations for cinchona trees, source of quinine, are reported to have located stands in forest areas extending over 28,000,000 acres on the eastern slope of the Andes. Simultaneously, Peru has begun a broad program of reforestation in the Tambopata Valley, source of the richest and most valuable cinchona in the country.

Canada's apricot crop, all of which is grown in British Columbia, is estimated at 122,200 bushels in 1944, according to the Dominion press. This is an increase of 388 percent over 1943.

The sum of $4,288,775 has been allotted for Chile's Longitudinal Highway in the Provinces of Tarapaca, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua, and Santiago.



New Books and Reports

★The following publications, added to the Department's research facilities, through the courtesy of the authors and publishers, are listed as a service to businessmen. *Please note:* The Department has no copies of private publications for distribution and cannot be responsible for their content. For private publications, write direct to the publishing agency given in each case.

Articles of Interest to Businessmen Appearing in the Department of State Bulletin November 12, 1944

Copies of this publication which is issued weekly by the Department of State, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for the price of 10 cents each; subscription price $2.75 a year. The November 12 issue contains these articles:

CERTAIN NEW INSTRUMENTALITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS: ARTICLE BY WILLIAM YALE.

AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION AND SALVAGE OF ARTISTIC AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN WAR AREAS.

CIVILIAN TRAVEL IN CERTAIN FOREIGN AREAS.

DISCUSSION OF DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS:

Meeting of Representatives of American Republics and Department of State.

Meeting of Representatives of Peace-Study Groups: Address by Benjamin Gerig.

ANNIVERSARY OF UNRRA: LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO HERBERT H. LEHMAN.

INTER-AMERICAN AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC.

EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLICITY FILMS; NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION.

BARBADIAN LABORERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Other Publications

INQUIRY REFERENCE SERVICE. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

—AIR-CARGO POTENTIALS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA. November 1944. 29 pp.

—AIR-CARGO POTENTIALS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND URUGUAY. November 1944. 21 pp.

—UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN 1942. October 1944. 30 pp.

Available gratis from: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF THE FUTURE: LESSONS FROM EXPERIENCE BY A GROUP OF FORMER OFFICIALS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. The Royal Institute of International Affairs. 1944. 64 pp. Post-War Problems Series. Price, 85 cents. A study of the administrative problems connected with establishing and operating international organizations, prepared by former officials of the League of Nations Secretariat. Presents also certain assumptions with respect to the broader issues of international policy on which any administrative action depends.

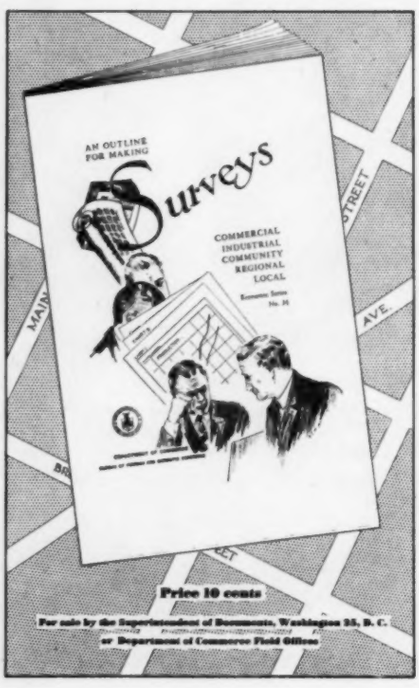
Available from: Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

DESIGN OF DWELLINGS. Central Housing Advisory Committee, Design of Dwellings Sub-Committee. 1944. 75 pp. Price, 30 cents. Comprises the report made by the Design of Dwellings Sub-Committee on the post-war housing program contemplated by the British Government, together with a survey on site planning and layout in relation to housing, prepared by a Study Group of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

Available from: British Information Services, Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSING. Central Housing Advisory Committee, Private Enterprise Sub-Committee. 1944. 56 pp. Price, 30 cents. Comprises report of the Private Enterprise Sub-Committee on private enterprise housing in England, covering its early history, financial facilities for building and purchasing, housing associations, the post-war situation, conditions under which private enterprise is most effectively operated; and presents criticisms of pre-war arrangements and suggestions for their improvement.

Available from: British Information Services, Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



Contributors' Column

Herbert N. Higgins (co-author "Organic-Chemical Trade in Present-Day Mexico").—Born in New York. Dartmouth, A. B., 1936; Heidelberg, M. A., 1937. Also attended Columbia University. Appointed Senior Economic Analyst at Mexico City, January 23, 1943.

Malcolm P. Hooper ("National Income of Palestine in 1943").—Born Baltimore, Md. Baltimore City College graduate; business-school graduate; studied banking and economics; Johns Hopkins University; assistant to national bank examiner 1908–10; auditor-solicitor, commercial credit company, 1910–14; representative of exporting companies in Japan, China, and Russia 1915–16; in Italy, 1916–24; purchasing agent for A. E. F. Italy 1918; delegate first Annual Conference of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1920; assistant vice president of commercial credit company, 1924–25; department manager 1926–34 and branch manager 1934–35 of financial companies; entered Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce May 15, 1935; appointed trade commissioner at Rome October 1, 1935; assistant commercial attaché at Rome April 24, 1936; Foreign Service officer of class 5 July 1, 1939; consul and secretary in the Diplomatic Service November 16, 1939; in Rome until December 11, 1941; appointed assistant commercial attaché at Panama; appointed consul at Jerusalem January 1, 1943.

William L. Smyser ("Spain Develops New Type of Railway Train").—Born Washington, D. C. Harvard, A. B. 1923, A. M. 1924; University of Grenoble, certificate 1924; Sorbonne, 1924–26; Université Libre de Bruxelles, graduate work 1937–38; journalist 1926–33; in office of commercial attaché at Vienna 1933–34; at Brussels 1934–37; assistant trade commissioner at Brussels January 16, 1937; at Berlin June 16, 1939; Foreign Service officer, unclassified, July 1, 1939; vice consul of career and secretary in the Diplomatic Service November 16, 1939; vice consul and third secretary at Berlin December 29, 1939; remained in Berlin until July 15, 1941; appointed third secretary and vice consul at Madrid May 14, 1942.

Robert W. Wagner (co-author "Organic-Chemical Trade in Present-Day Mexico").—Born in Michigan. Attended Kent School and the University of Michigan; A. B. 1928, M. A. 1931. Taught Romance languages at Kent, Tucson, and Tome. Appointed Economic Analyst, Mexico City, January 18, 1943.

Coal production in Alberta, Canada, in the first 7 months of 1944 totaled 3,964,774 tons, compared with 4,484,646 tons in the period January to July 1943.